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ABSTRACT

Census 2000 reported large increases from Census 1990 in the number of Hispanics identifying themselves as "other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino" and produced a lower count of several Central and South American nationalities compared to projections based on data tracking immigration trends. This study describes an alternative estimate of the breakdown of the Hispanic population according to national origin groups. Based on recent Census Bureau data, it reduces the "other" category by more than half, offering a new calculation of how national groups are distributed. The number of Dominicans apparently increased by 80 percent between 1990-2000 to over 938,000 nationwide, compared to the Census 2000 count of 764,495 (a 47 percent increase). The El Salvadoran population apparently increased by 65 percent nationally to over 932,000, compared to Census 2000's count of 655,155 (a 16 percent increase). The Mexican population may have grown by 60 percent to over 22 million rather than 20.6 million (54 percent) shown in Census 2000. Florida's Central American and South American populations are nearly 55 percent and 37 percent larger, respectively, in the alternative estimate. These results are largely due to changes in the questionnaire. Appendices contain tables and figures; evidence about questionnaire design effects; "The New Latinos: Who They Are, Where They Are" (John R. Logan); and Mumford estimates of Hispanic-origin populations. (SM)

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Counting the "Other Hispanics": How Many Colombians, Dominicans, Ecuadorians, Guatemalans and Salvadorans Are There in the United States?

by
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May 9, 2002

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Executive Summary

Census 2000 reported a very large increase from the 1990 Census in the number of Hispanics who declined to specify a national origin but instead identified themselves under the heading of "other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino." At the same time, Census 2000 produced a lower count of several Central and South American nationalities compared to projections based on data tracking immigration trends. This study reports on an alternative estimate of the breakdown of the Hispanic population according to national origin groups. Based on recently released Census Bureau data, the estimate reduces the "other" category by more than half. This estimate does not change the overall size of the Hispanic population, but it does offer a new calculation of how national groups are distributed within that population.

Among the key findings using these new estimates:

- The number of Dominicans may have actually increased by some 80 percent between 1990 and 2000 to more than 938,000 nationwide. The Census 2000 count of 764,495 Dominicans yielded an increase of only 47 percent over 1990. In the New York City metropolitan area the Dominican population may be 25 percent larger than the count in Census 2000.
- The population with origins in El Salvador apparently increased by 65 percent nationally to more than 932,000, compared to a Census 2000 count of 655,155, which would have marked an increase of only 16 percent. The Salvadoran population in the Los Angeles metropolitan area is some 60 percent larger in the alternative estimate than the Census 2000 figure.
- The alternative estimates indicate that Mexican population may have grown by 60 percent nationwide to more than 22 million rather than the Census 2000 count of 20.6 million, which produced a growth rate of 54 percent since 1990.
- In Florida, where the Latino population is increasingly diverse, the Central American population is nearly 55 percent larger in the alternative estimate than the Census 2000 figure and the South American population is 37 percent larger.
- Finally, the new estimates indicate that the unexpected results of Census 2000 are largely the result of changes in the questionnaire from the 1990 Census rather than a dramatic shift away from self-identification by national group in favor of pan-ethnic labels such as "Hispanic" or "Latino."

National Origins vs. Other Hispanics

A controversy developed in the summer of 2001 after the release of population numbers for Colombians, Dominicans, Ecuadorians, Guatemalans, Salvadorans and other Hispanic national origin groups based on Census 2000. Several social scientists, including Prof. John R. Logan, Director, of the Lewis Mumford Center for Comparative Urban and Regional Research at the State University of New York at Albany, as well as local government officials and community activists around the country contended that some of these specific national origin groups had not grown as quickly as expected since 1990. In addition, it appeared that the number of Latinos who identified themselves under the heading of "other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino" had grown much larger than expected.

The controversy, which is still not fully resolved, has implications that go far beyond statistics alone. Representatives of several national origin groups have complained that their communities were severely undercounted. Meanwhile, other commentators see signs of an evolution in the nature of Latino identity away from close association with national origins in favor of a pan-ethnic identity that embraces all Hispanics. See for example, "A Census Query Is Said to Skew Data on Latinos" by Janny Scott, *New York Times*, June 27, 2001; "Sociologist Offers New Estimates of City Hispanic Census Groups" by Janny Scott, *New York Times*, July 6, 2001; "Many Lands Give Florida Its Latin Flavor" by Amy Driscoll and Tim Henderson, *Miami Herald*, July 25, 2001; and "Decline of Latino Groups in Census Has Agencies Angry, Experts Puzzled," by Robin Fields, *Los Angeles Times*, August 10, 2001.

Two possible explanations have been put forward: Either a large number of people had chosen to identify themselves with a broad ethnic designation, such as Hispanic or Latino, rather than by a specific national origin, such as Dominican or Salvadoran—a development that could signal shifts in the nature of identity among a

significant number of Latinos. Or alternatively, the unexpected numbers were a product of changes in the way the Census questionnaire asked about Hispanic origin since the 1990 Census.

Changes in the Hispanic Origin Question

The format, structure, sequence, processing and wording of the questionnaire module on Hispanic origin were different in 2000 than in 1990. For example, in 1990 the question on Hispanic origin came after the question on race, while in 2000 the question on Hispanic origin came first. Another difference is that in 1990 the Census Bureau only processed the write-in responses on the so-called "long form" that went to approximately one in every six households. In 2000, all write-in entries were processed.

In both 1990 and 2000, the questionnaires had check boxes for respondents identifying themselves as Puerto Ricans, Cubans or Mexican/ Mexican-American/ Chicano. In both years, Latinos who wanted to identify themselves as belonging to any other national origin groups had to mark a separate check box and write in their preference. However, the wording of this part of the questionnaire changed significantly. In 1990, the check box for "other Spanish/Hispanic" and the write-in space were accompanied with specific instructions as follows: "Print one group, for example, Argentinean, Columbian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on." In 2000 the caption to the check box read, "other Spanish, Hispanic, Latino," and the examples were dropped. The instruction above the write-in spaces simply read: "Print group."

In order to better understand the impact of the changes implemented in 2000, the Census Bureau conducted the Alternative Questionnaire Experiment that year. This consisted of administering a 1990-style short form questionnaire to a random sample of 10,500 households while a control sample of 15,000 households received the Census 2000 short form. A Census Bureau report assessed the experiment's findings on the Hispanic origin question.

See Appendix B: Some Evidence about Questionnaire Design Effects on Reporting of Specific Hispanic Groups in Census 2000 Short Form Mail Questionnaires, by Elizabeth Martin,

Final report of the Census 2000 Alternative Questionnaire Experiment. Washington DC: U. S. Census Bureau, 2002.

Overall, the report concluded that "there is evidence that the 1990-style form elicited more reports of specific Hispanic groups than the Census 2000 questionnaire for all three categories of Hispanic groups: those with separate check boxes, those listed as examples, and the remaining groups." In the experiment about 93 percent of Hispanics reported a specific group in the 1990-style form, compared with 81 percent of those filling out the Census 2000 form. "It might be tempting to conclude," the report stated, "that a decline in reporting of specific groups was due to Hispanics' changing self-identifications, when the change can be attributed (at least in part) to a change in the design of the mail questionnaire."

In the experiment, the 1990-style form produced numbers in the "other Hispanic" category consistent with the results of the 1990 Census, as well as the yearly Current Population Survey (CPS) demographic supplement, and the Census 2000 Supplementary Survey. Those instruments have generally recorded the number of Hispanics choosing not to identify a specific national origin at between six and ten percent compared to 17.6 percent in Census 2000.

Other findings from the Alternative Questionnaire Experiment further support the hypothesis that changes in the census form between 1990 and 2000 contributed to the different proportion of Hispanics identifying themselves by a specific national origin group. No significant differences emerged in the fractions of Hispanics who picked the three nationalities—Mexican, Cuban or Puerto Rican—designated with their own check-off boxes on both the 1990 and 2000 forms. However, substantial differences were apparent in the number of Hispanics who listed one of the "example" nationalities which were noted in the 1990-style form in the instructions for filling in the "other Hispanic" category, i.e. "Print one group, for example, Argentinean, Columbian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on," but that were dropped in the 2000 questionnaire. In the experiment 11 percent of Hispanics filled in one of the "example" nationalities on the 1990-style form compared to only 6 percent for the Census 2000 form. Noting

speculation in the media of an "example effect," the Census Bureau report said, "by this hypothesis, the examples before the write-in box provided cues about the types of specific groups intended by the question, resulting in increased reporting of both example and non-example groups."

The Census 2000 count of the "other Hispanic" national origin groups first aroused curiosity and then controversy because the results did not seem consistent with what was already known about immigration flows from those countries. For example, according to Census 2000, the number of persons identifying themselves as Salvadorans had grown by 90,084 for an increase of 15.9 percent since the 1990 census. (See Table 1.) The Hispanic origin question does not distinguish individuals by nativity or immigration status, and so that number should include native-born U.S. citizens, who identify themselves as being of Salvadoran descent, as well as both legal and illegal immigrants from El Salvador. However, according to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 215,798 Salvadorans were admitted as legal permanent residents of the United States between 1991 and 2000. All legal immigrants need not necessarily reside here, and many may have been counted in the 1990 census because they were living here before being admitted for legal residence. Nonetheless, the increase in the INS figures is so much larger than the increase in the census figures—240 percent bigger—that the difference suggests a significant deficit in the census count. In Table 1, the same disparities with INS figures are also apparent in the counts for other national origin groups in the "other Hispanic" category. While the growth rates between the 1990 and 2000 censuses for those national origin groups seemed low, the number of Hispanics not identified with any national group increased by an extraordinary 223 percent between the two census counts, nearly four times the growth rate of the Hispanic population as a whole.

Alternative Estimates

Logan devised a methodology for generating alternative population estimates for the "other Hispanic" national origin groups based on other data collection that occurred at the same time as Census 2000. See Appendix C: "The New Latinos: Who They Are, Where They Are" by

John R. Logan, Lewis Mumford Center for Comparative Urban and Regional Research, 2001. Logan recalculated the distribution of Hispanics across nationalities based on the Current Population Survey, the monthly survey of about 50,000 households people conducted by the Census Bureau and the Department of Labor, which is most commonly used to determine unemployment rates. Each year, the March CPS includes a supplement, the Annual Demographic Survey. In order to get more detailed information in a number of areas including the characteristics of the Hispanic population additional questions are asked and the sample is expanded. In March 2000, the Current Population Survey (CPS), which is conducted in person or by telephone, reported that 6.1 percent of the Latino population fell into the "other Hispanic" category with no designation of nationality. Essentially, Logan took the percentage distribution of Hispanics across nationalities in the March 2000 CPS and applied it to the population totals found in Census 2000 at various levels of geography e.g. city, state, country. Logan then further manipulated the data to reallocate even greater numbers of Latinos, reducing the "other Hispanic" category to less than 2 percent in some places. Given the important use of census data to apportion political representation and to decide the distribution of public services, Logan used the best data at hand in the summer of 2001, and he urged the Census Bureau to replicate his methodology as larger data sets became available to achieve even more refined estimates of the distribution of the Hispanic population across nationalities. The Pew Hispanic Center has taken up that task in producing this study with the best data available in spring 2002. The estimates reported here are a further step in what will be an ongoing process as the public use sample from Census 2000 and other data are released.

Another data collection occurred at the same time as Census 2000 and the March 2000 CPS. This data can be used to develop alternative population estimates for the "other Hispanic" national origin groups. Using the American Community Survey (ACS) methodology, the Census Bureau interviewed about 700,000 U.S. households for the Census 2000 Supplementary Survey

or C2SS. The C2SS was an operational test of the Census Bureau's ability to collect long form information, at the same time, but independently of Census 2000.

Compared to the March 2000 CPS, the C2SS has the advantage of drawing on a much larger sample (700,000 vs. 50,000 households). Like the CPS, the results of the C2SS are subject to the uncertainty arising from the use of a survey rather than an actual count of the population as in the census. Another complication arises from comparisons between the C2SS and data from a decennial census because the C2SS is based on a sample of the household population while a decennial census counts the total resident population, which includes both the household population and people living in institutional and other non-household domiciles.

Table 2 shows population mid-range estimates for selected Hispanic or Latino groups from C2SS, as well the lower and upper bounds. The C2SS suggests that the Dominican household population is about 913,000 but could be as low as 855,000 or as high as 970,000; Central Americans may number about 2.3 million but with a lower bound of 2.2 million and an upper bound of 2.4 million. Similarly, South Americans may number almost 1.7 million (bounded by 1.6 and 1.7 million); and "Other Hispanic or Latinos" with no national identification number about 3.3 million.

Table 3 shows the Census 2000 count for Hispanic national origin groups and the mid-range estimates from the C2SS. Next it shows the percentage of the total Hispanic population that each of those groups represented in the census and the survey. Significant differences are apparent whether one is comparing either the absolute numbers in columns one and two or the percentages in columns three and four. In the C2SS, there are higher numbers of Latinos in each of the specific national origin groups than in Census 2000 and fewer in the non-specific "Other Hispanic or Latino" category. The C2SS and Census 2000 used the same wording and format in the question on Hispanic origin but unlike Census 2000 C2SS made extensive use of telephone and household interviews with highly trained interviewers. This different method of collecting data appears to have solicited a greater number of specific responses for national origin groups in

the C2SS. Figures 1 and 2 show how the distribution of the Hispanic population differs in Census 2000 and the C2SS for major groups.

Using Logan's basic methodology, new estimates for the number of Hispanics in the various national origin groups can be derived by substituting the distribution found in the C2SS for the one found in Census 2000. This involves taking the percentage of the Hispanic population for each national origin group from the C2SS and multiplying it by the total Hispanic population count from Census 2000—35,305,818 people. For example, the mid-range estimate from the C2SS for the Salvadoran population indicates that it is 2.7 percent of the Hispanic total, while Census 2000 showed that it was 1.9 percent. Taking the proportion from the C2SS— 2.7 percent—and multiplying it by the Census 2000 figure for the total Hispanic population— comes up with a new estimate of 958,487 for the Salvadoran population compared to 655,165 from Census 2000. Performing this calculation for each of the major Hispanic national origin groups redistributes 2.8 million people from the non-specific "Other Hispanic or Latinos" category and assigns them to specific national origin groups. The overall count is unaffected, but the proportion of Hispanics in the non-specific category is cut in half, bringing it from 17.6 percent to 9.6 percent of the total Hispanic population. That proportion for the non-specific category is more in line with the results of the 1990 Census and Current Population Surveys conducted between 1990 and 2000. In this report, the data is not further manipulated to generate greater reduction of the number of Latinos in the non-specific, "other Hispanic" category.

The alternative population estimates for the Hispanic national origin groups at a nationwide level are shown in column 5 of Table 3. Column 6 shows the difference between the new estimate and the Census 2000 count; and column 7 shows the percent difference between the estimate and Census 2000.

These alternative estimates are subject to the variability inherent in using survey data rather than an actual count. Moreover, the method for arriving at the estimates assumes that the distribution among Hispanic national groups is the same in the household population, which was sampled in the C2SS as it is in the full population, including the institutionalized population,

which was counted in Census 2000. Nonetheless, these calculations offer rough estimates of the population numbers for specific national origin groups if the number of Hispanics counted in the non-specific category were to be significantly reduced. Comparing these estimates to the 1990 Census figures for the population of Hispanic national origin groups offers an alternative view of the growth rate for each group (See Table 4).

In principle, this same exercise can be applied at the state and local levels. C2SS data is available for states, as well as metropolitan areas, counties and places with populations of 250,000 persons or more. However, as the population unit becomes smaller, the sample size becomes smaller too, and the variation grows larger. In our judgment, beyond states and big metropolitan areas with large Latino populations, the sample size for many Hispanic national origin groups becomes too small to be useful. Alternative estimates for California, New York, Illinois, Texas, New Jersey, Arizona, the Los Angeles metropolitan area and the New York metropolitan area are reported in Tables 5-13.

Appendix A

Tables and Figures

TABLE 1. SELECTED HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN GROUPS IN THE UNITED STATES, 2000 AND 1990				
	Census 2000	1990 Census	Difference	Percent Change Since 1990
Dominican Republic	764,945	520,151	244,794	47.1%
Central American:	1,686,937	1,323,830	363,107	27.4%
Guatemalan	372,487	268,779	103,708	38.6%
Honduran	217,569	131,066	86,503	66.0%
Nicaraguan	177,684	202,658	*-24,974*	*-12.3%*
Panamanian	91,723	92,013	*-290*	*-0.3%*
Salvadoran	655,165	565,081	90,084	15.9%
South American:	1,353,562	1,035,602	317,960	30.7%
Colombian	470,684	378,726	91,958	24.3%
Ecuadorian	260,559	191,198	69,361	36.3%
Peruvian	233,926	175,035	58,891	33.6%
Other Hispanic or Latino:	6,211,800	1,922,286	4,289,514	223.1%

TABLE 2. SELECTED HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN GROUPS IN THE UNITED STATES, CENSUS 2000 SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEY (C2SS), 2000			
	Estimate	Lower bound of estimate	Upper bound of estimate
Dominican Republic	912,501	855,043	969,959
Central American:	2,271,912	2,169,770	2,374,054
Guatemalan	520,233	467,877	572,589
Honduran	306,667	267,150	346,185
Nicaraguan	238,149	204,743	271,555
Panamanian	117,719	96,698	138,740
Salvadoran	932,117	857,339	1,006,895
South American:	1,663,329	1,583,994	1,742,664
Colombian	572,032	529,109	614,955
Ecuadorian	337,746	292,351	383,141
Peruvian	271,698	244,163	299,233
Other Hispanic or Latino:	3,298,111	3,185,901	3,410,321

TABLE 3. ESTIMATES OF HISPANIC OR LATINO BY SPECIFIC ORIGIN GROUP IN THE UNITED STATES, 2000							
	column 1	column 2	column 3	column 4	column 5	column 6	column 7
	Census 2000 (1)	Census 2000 Supplementary Survey (2)	Percent Distribution Census 2000	Percent Distribution Census 2000 Supplementary Survey	Estimate Based on the Percent Distribution from The Census 2000 Supplementary Survey and Census 2000	Estimates Minus Census 2000	Percent Difference
Hispanic or Latino:	35,305,818	34,334,480	100.0%	100.0%			
Mexican	20,640,711	21,499,632	58.5%	62.6%	22,107,866	1,467,155	7.1%
Puerto Rican	3,406,178	3,460,846	9.6%	10.1%	3,558,755	152,577	4.5%
Cuban	1,241,685	1,228,149	3.5%	3.6%	1,262,894	21,209	1.7%
Dominican Republic	764,945	912,501	2.2%	2.7%	938,316	173,371	22.7%
Central American:	1,686,937	2,271,912	4.8%	6.6%	2,336,185	649,248	38.5%
Costa Rican	68,588	83,788	0.2%	0.2%	86,158	17,570	25.6%
Guatemalan	372,487	520,233	1.1%	1.5%	534,951	162,464	43.6%
Honduran	217,569	306,667	0.6%	0.9%	315,343	97,774	44.9%
Nicaraguan	177,684	238,149	0.5%	0.7%	244,886	67,202	37.8%
Panamanian	91,723	117,719	0.3%	0.3%	121,049	29,326	32.0%
Salvadoran	655,165	932,117	1.9%	2.7%	958,487	303,322	46.3%
Other Central American	103,721	73,239	0.3%	0.2%	75,311	*(28,410)*	-27.4%
South American:	1,353,562	1,663,329	3.8%	4.8%	1,710,385	356,823	26.4%
Argentinean	100,864	120,174	0.3%	0.4%	123,574	22,710	22.5%
Bolivian	42,068	78,405	0.1%	0.2%	80,623	38,555	91.6%
Chilean	68,849	79,635	0.2%	0.2%	81,888	13,039	18.9%
Colombian	470,684	572,032	1.3%	1.7%	588,215	117,531	25.0%
Ecuadorian	260,559	337,746	0.7%	1.0%	347,301	86,742	33.3%
Paraguayan	8,769	9,191	0.0%	0.0%	9,451	682	7.8%
Peruvian	233,926	271,698	0.7%	0.8%	279,384	45,458	19.4%
Uruguayan	18,804	22,056	0.1%	0.1%	22,680	3,876	20.6%
Venezuelan	91,507	111,544	0.3%	0.3%	114,700	23,193	25.3%
Other South American	57,532	60,848	0.2%	0.2%	62,569	5,037	8.8%
Other Hispanic or Latino:	6,211,800	3,298,111	17.6%	9.6%	3,391,416	*(2,820,384)*	-45.4%
Spaniard	100,135	295,091	0.3%	0.9%	303,439	203,304	203.0%
Spanish	686,004	690,075	1.9%	2.0%	709,598	23,594	3.4%
Spanish American	75,772	74,102	0.2%	0.2%	76,198	426	0.6%
All Other Hispanic or Latino	5,349,889	2,238,843	15.2%	6.5%	2,302,181	*(3,047,708)*	-57.0%
Note: (1) Census 2000 includes people in group quarters							
(2) Census 2000 Supplementary Survey includes only the population living in households							

Figure 1

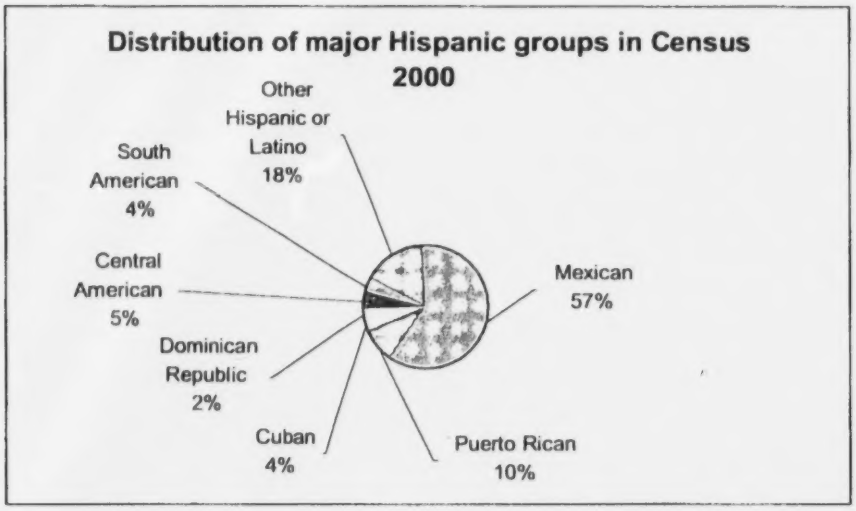
Distribution of major Hispanic groups in Census 2000
Other Hispanic or Latino 18%
South American 4%
Central American 5%
Dominican Republic 2%
Cuban 4%
Puerto Rican 10%
Mexican 57%

Figure 2

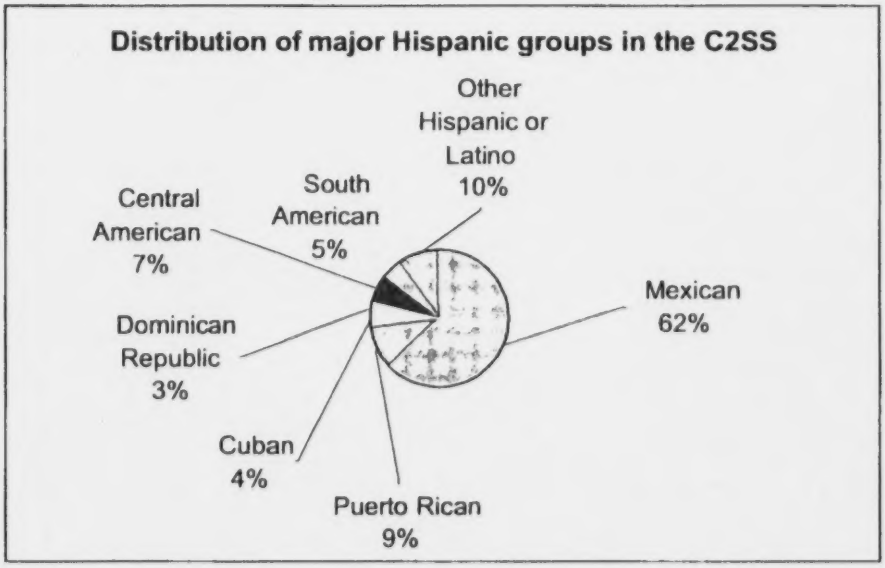
Distribution of major Hispanic groups in the C2SS
Other Hispanic or Latino 10%
South American 5%
Central American 7%
Dominican Republic 3%
Cuban 4%
Puerto Rican 9%
Mexican 62%

TABLE 4. SELECTED HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN GROUPS IN THE UNITED STATES, 2000 AND 1990				
	Estimate Based on the Percent Distribution from The Census 2000 Supplementary Survey and Census 2000	1990 Census	Difference	Percent Change Since 1990
Dominican Republic	938,316	520,151	418,165	80.4%
Central American:	2,336,185	1,323,830	1,012,355	76.5%
Guatemalan	534,951	268,779	266,172	99.0%
Honduran	315,343	131,066	184,277	140.6%
Nicaraguan	244,886	202,658	*42,228*	*20.8%*
Panamanian	121,049	92,013	*29,036*	*31.6%*
Salvadoran	958,487	565,081	393,406	69.6%
South American:	1,710,385	1,035,602	674,783	65.2%
Colombian	588,215	378,726	209,489	55.3%
Ecuadorian	347,301	191,198	156,103	81.6%
Peruvian	279,384	175,035	104,349	59.6%
Other Hispanic or Latino:	3,391,416	1,922,286	1,469,130	76.4%

TABLE 5. ESTIMATES OF HISPANIC OR LATINO BY SPECIFIC ORIGIN GROUP IN **CALIFORNIA**, 2000							
	column 1	column 2	Column 3	column 4	column 5	column 6	column 7
	Census 2000 (1)	Census 2000 Supplementary Survey (2)	Percent Distribution Census 2000	Percent Distribution Census 2000 Supplementary Survey	Estimate Based on the Percent Distribution from The Census 2000 Supplementary Survey and Census 2000	Estimates Minus Census 2000	Percent Difference
Hispanic or Latino:	10,966,556	10,653,560	100.0%	100.0%			
Mexican	8,455,926	8,716,179	77.1%	81.8%	8,972,256	516,330	6.1%
Puerto Rican	140,570	159,632	1.3%	1.5%	164,322	23,752	16.9%
Cuban	72,286	64,191	0.7%	0.6%	66,077	(6,209)	-8.6%
Dominican Republic	5,047	7,276	0.0%	0.1%	7,490	2,443	48.4%
Central American:	576,330	804,513	5.3%	7.6%	828,149	251,819	43.7%
Costa Rican	13,232	15,764	0.1%	0.1%	16,227	2,995	22.6%
Guatemalan	143,500	216,894	1.3%	2.0%	223,266	79,766	55.6%
Honduran	30,372	40,988	0.3%	0.4%	42,192	11,820	38.9%
Nicaraguan	51,336	74,278	0.5%	0.7%	76,460	25,124	48.9%
Panamanian	10,688	18,891	0.1%	0.2%	19,446	8,758	81.9%
Salvadoran	272,999	399,502	2.5%	3.7%	411,239	138,240	50.6%
Other Central American	54,203	38,196	0.5%	0.4%	39,318	*(14,885)*	-27.5%
South American:	161,822	170,186	1.5%	1.6%	175,186	13,364	8.3%
Argentinean	23,218	24,924	0.2%	0.2%	25,656	2,438	10.5%
Bolivian	6,619	16,342	0.1%	0.2%	16,822	10,203	154.1%
Chilean	13,530	11,958	0.1%	0.1%	12,309	(1,221)	-9.0%
Colombian	33,275	32,076	0.3%	0.3%	33,018	(257)	-0.8%
Ecuadorian	18,115	16,500	0.2%	0.2%	16,985	(1,130)	-6.2%
Paraguayan	586	377	0.0%	0.0%	388	(198)	-33.8%
Peruvian	44,200	49,674	0.4%	0.5%	51,133	6,933	15.7%
Uruguayan	1,639	397	0.0%	0.0%	409	(1,230)	-75.1%
Venezuelan	5,511	3,907	0.1%	0.0%	4,022	(1,489)	-27.0%
Other South American	15,129	14,031	0.1%	0.1%	14,443	(686)	-4.5%
Other Hispanic or Latino:	1,554,575	731,583	14.2%	6.9%	753,077	*(801,498)*	-51.6%
Spaniard	22,459	65,153	0.2%	0.6%	67,067	44,608	198.6%
Spanish	162,214	199,415	1.5%	1.9%	205,274	43,060	26.5%
Spanish American	10,080	8,844	0.1%	0.1%	9,104	(976)	-9.7%
All Other Hispanic or Latino	1,359,822	458,171	12.4%	4.3%	471,632	*(888,190)*	-65.3%
Note: (1) Census 2000 includes people in group quarters.							
(2) Census 2000 Supplementary Survey includes only the population living in households.							

TABLE 6. ESTIMATES OF HISPANIC OR LATINO BY SPECIFIC ORIGIN GROUP IN **NEW YORK**, 2000

	column 1	column 2	Column 3	column 4	column 5	column 6	column 7
	Census 2000 (1)	Census 2000 Supplementary Survey (2)	Percent Distribution Census 2000	Percent Distribution Census 2000 Supplementary Survey	Estimate Based on the Percent Distribution from The Census 2000 Supplementary Survey and Census 2000	Estimates Minus Census 2000	Percent Difference
Hispanic or Latino:	2,867,583	2,829,280	100.0%	100.0%			
Mexican	260,889	246,499	9.1%	8.7%	249,836	(11,053)	-4.2%
Puerto Rican	1,050,293	1,068,364	36.6%	37.8%	1,082,828	32,535	3.1%
Cuban	62,590	67,880	2.2%	2.4%	68,799	6,209	9.9%
Dominican Republic	455,061	563,441	15.9%	19.9%	571,069	116,008	25.5%
Central American:	181,875	243,858	6.3%	8.6%	247,159	65,284	35.9%
Costa Rican	7,845	11,597	0.3%	0.4%	11,754	3,909	49.8%
Guatemalan	29,074	29,245	1.0%	1.0%	29,641	567	1.9%
Honduran	35,135	59,968	1.2%	2.1%	60,780	25,645	73.0%
Nicaraguan	8,033	8,583	0.3%	0.3%	8,699	666	8.3%
Panamanian	20,055	23,182	0.7%	0.8%	23,496	3,441	17.2%
Salvadoran	72,713	108,486	2.5%	3.8%	109,955	37,242	51.2%
Other Central American	9,020	2,797	0.3%	0.1%	2,835	*(6,185)*	-68.6%
South American:	318,387	338,571	11.1%	12.0%	343,155	24,768	7.8%
Argentinean	14,407	14,074	0.5%	0.5%	14,265	(142)	-1.0%
Bolivian	4,221	1,519	0.1%	0.1%	1,540	(2,681)	-63.5%
Chilean	9,937	8,978	0.3%	0.3%	9,100	(837)	-8.4%
Colombian	104,179	111,267	3.6%	3.9%	112,773	8,594	8.2%
Ecuadorian	123,472	136,100	4.3%	4.8%	137,943	14,471	11.7%
Paraguayan	2,668	1,697	0.1%	0.1%	1,720	(948)	-35.5%
Peruvian	37,340	40,555	1.3%	1.4%	41,104	3,764	10.1%
Uruguayan	3,366	2,536	0.1%	0.1%	2,570	(796)	-23.6%
Venezuelan	8,826	9,606	0.3%	0.3%	9,736	910	10.3%
Other South American	9,971	12,239	0.3%	0.4%	12,405	2,434	24.4%
Other Hispanic or Latino:	538,488	300,667	18.8%	10.6%	304,737	*(233,751)*	-43.4%
Spaniard	13,017	19,120	0.5%	0.7%	19,379	6,362	48.9%
Spanish	51,578	27,800	1.8%	1.0%	28,176	(23,402)	-45.4%
Spanish American	6,092	5,473	0.2%	0.2%	5,547	(545)	-8.9%
All Other Hispanic or Latino	467,801	248,274	16.3%	8.8%	251,635	*(216,166)*	-46.2%

Note: (1) Census 2000 includes people in group quarters.

(2) Census 2000 Supplementary Survey includes only the population living in households.

TABLE 7. ESTIMATES OF HISPANIC OR LATINO BY SPECIFIC ORIGIN GROUP IN **FLORIDA**, 2000							
	column 1	column 2	Column 3	column 4	column 5	column 6	column 7
	Census 2000 (1)	Census 2000 Supplementary Survey (2)	Percent Distribution Census 2000	Percent Distribution Census 2000 Supplementary Survey	Estimate Based on the Percent Distribution from The Census 2000 Supplementary Survey and Census 2000	Estimates Minus Census 2000	Percent Difference
Hispanic or Latino:	2,682,715	2,587,957	100.0%	100.0%			
Mexican	363,925	328,615	13.6%	12.7%	340,647	(23,278)	-6.4%
Puerto Rican	482,027	450,677	18.0%	17.4%	467,179	(14,848)	-3.1%
Cuban	833,120	850,618	31.1%	32.9%	881,763	48,643	5.8%
Dominican Republic	70,968	65,213	2.6%	2.5%	67,601	(3,367)	-4.7%
Central American:	202,772	302,282	7.6%	11.7%	313,350	110,578	54.5%
Costa Rican	11,248	16,577	0.4%	0.6%	17,184	5,936	52.8%
Guatemalan	28,650	48,686	1.1%	1.9%	50,469	21,819	76.2%
Honduran	41,229	69,822	1.5%	2.7%	72,379	31,150	75.6%
Nicaraguan	79,559	116,001	3.0%	4.5%	120,248	40,689	51.1%
Panamanian	15,117	16,195	0.6%	0.6%	16,788	1,671	11.1%
Salvadoran	20,701	32,461	0.8%	1.3%	33,650	12,949	62.6%
Other Central American	6,268	2,540	0.2%	0.1%	2,633	*(3,635)*	-58.0%
South American:	301,236	398,276	11.2%	15.4%	412,859	111,623	37.1%
Argentinean	22,881	33,090	0.9%	1.3%	34,302	11,421	49.9%
Bolivian	4,659	3,917	0.2%	0.2%	4,060	(599)	-12.8%
Chilean	13,400	23,654	0.5%	0.9%	24,520	11,120	83.0%
Colombian	138,768	190,445	5.2%	7.4%	197,418	58,650	42.3%
Ecuadorian	23,939	40,525	0.9%	1.6%	42,009	18,070	75.5%
Paraguayan	909	394	0.0%	0.0%	408	(501)	-55.1%
Peruvian	44,026	45,473	1.6%	1.8%	47,138	3,112	7.1%
Uruguayan	4,045	4,796	0.2%	0.2%	4,972	927	22.9%
Venezuelan	40,781	51,832	1.5%	2.0%	53,730	12,949	31.8%
Other South American	7,828	4,150	0.3%	0.2%	4,302	(3,526)	-45.0%
Other Hispanic or Latino:	428,667	192,276	16.0%	7.4%	199,316	*(229,351)*	-53.5%
Spaniard	14,110	24,642	0.5%	1.0%	25,544	11,434	81.0%
Spanish	40,228	29,320	1.5%	1.1%	30,394	(9,834)	-24.4%
Spanish American	5,810	5,904	0.2%	0.2%	6,120	310	5.3%
All other Hispanic or Latino	368,519	132,410	13.7%	5.1%	137,258	*(231,261)*	-62.8%
Note: (1) Census 2000 includes people in group quarters.							
(2) Census 2000 Supplementary Survey includes only the population living in households.							

TABLE 8. ESTIMATES OF HISPANIC OR LATINO BY SPECIFIC ORIGIN GROUP IN **ILLINOIS**, 2000							
	column 1	column 2	Column 3	column 4	column 5	column 6	column 7
	Census 2000 (1)	Census 2000 Supplementary Survey (2)	Percent Distribution Census 2000	Percent Distribution Census 2000 Supplementary Survey	Estimate Based on the Percent Distribution from The Census 2000 Supplementary Survey and Census 2000	Estimates Minus Census 2000	Percent Difference
Hispanic or Latino:	1,530,262	1,486,702	100.0%	100.0%			
Mexican	1,144,390	1,116,598	74.8%	75.1%	1,149,314	4,924	0.4%
Puerto Rican	157,851	181,557	10.3%	12.2%	186,877	29,026	18.4%
Cuban	18,438	11,141	1.2%	0.7%	11,467	(6,971)	-37.8%
Dominican Republic	2,934	4,150	0.2%	0.3%	4,272	1,338	45.6%
Central American:	39,377	52,893	2.6%	3.6%	54,443	15,066	38.3%
Costa Rican	1,258	936	0.1%	0.1%	963	(295)	-23.4%
Guatemalan	19,790	30,193	1.3%	2.0%	31,078	11,288	57.0%
Honduran	5,992	6,554	0.4%	0.4%	6,746	754	12.6%
Nicaraguan	1,500	4,356	0.1%	0.3%	4,484	2,984	198.9%
Panamanian	1,666	181	0.1%	0.0%	186	(1,480)	-88.8%
Salvadoran	7,085	9,368	0.5%	0.6%	9,642	2,557	36.1%
Other Central American	2,086	1,305	0.1%	0.1%	1,343	*(743)*	-35.6%
South American:	38,676	55,960	2.5%	3.8%	57,600	18,924	48.9%
Argentinean	2,513	3,022	0.2%	0.2%	3,111	598	23.8%
Bolivian	1,217	1,955	0.1%	0.1%	2,012	795	65.3%
Chilean	1,727	2,905	0.1%	0.2%	2,990	1,263	73.1%
Colombian	11,856	12,174	0.8%	0.8%	12,531	675	5.7%
Ecuadorian	12,060	21,034	0.8%	1.4%	21,650	9,590	79.5%
Paraguayan	275	158	0.0%	0.0%	163	(112)	-40.9%
Peruvian	5,511	11,487	0.4%	0.8%	11,824	6,313	114.5%
Uruguayan	321	291	0.0%	0.0%	300	(21)	-6.7%
Venezuelan	1,562	2,466	0.1%	0.2%	2,538	976	62.5%
Other South American	1,634	468	0.1%	0.0%	482	(1,152)	-70.5%
Other Hispanic or Latino:	128,596	64,403	8.4%	4.3%	66,290	*(62,306)*	-48.5%
Spaniard	2,055	3,638	0.1%	0.2%	3,745	1,690	82.2%
Spanish	11,222	13,680	0.7%	0.9%	14,081	2,859	25.5%
Spanish American	839	411	0.1%	0.0%	423	(416)	-49.6%
All Other Hispanic or Latino	114,480	46,674	7.5%	3.1%	48,042	*(66,438)*	-58.0%
Note: (1) Census 2000 includes people in group quarters.							
(2) Census 2000 Supplementary Survey includes only the population living in households.							

TABLE 9. ESTIMATES OF HISPANIC OR LATINO BY SPECIFIC ORIGIN GROUP IN **TEXAS**, 2000							
	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6	Column 7
	Census 2000 (1)	Census 2000 Supplementary Survey (2)	Percent Distribution Census 2000	Percent Distribution Census 2000 Supplementary Survey	Estimate Based on the Percent Distribution from The Census 2000 Supplementary Survey and Census 2000	Estimates Minus Census 2000	Percent Difference
Hispanic or Latino:	6,669,666	6,642,697	100.0%	100.0%			
Mexican	5,071,963	5,693,173	76.0%	85.7%	5,716,287	644,324	12.7%
Puerto Rican	69,504	76,855	1.0%	1.2%	77,167	7,663	11.0%
Cuban	25,705	22,858	0.4%	0.3%	22,951	(2,754)	-10.7%
Dominican Republic	4,296	1,468	0.1%	0.0%	1,474	(2,822)	-65.7%
Central American:	146,723	182,727	2.2%	2.8%	183,469	36,746	25.0%
Costa Rican	3,302	1,590	0.0%	0.0%	1,596	(1,706)	-51.7%
Guatemalan	18,539	25,226	0.3%	0.4%	25,328	6,789	36.6%
Honduran	24,179	31,439	0.4%	0.5%	31,567	7,388	30.6%
Nicaraguan	7,487	6,326	0.1%	0.1%	6,352	(1,135)	-15.2%
Panamanian	7,076	8,575	0.1%	0.1%	8,610	1,534	21.7%
Salvadoran	79,204	107,179	1.2%	1.6%	107,614	28,410	35.9%
Other Central American	6,936	2,392	0.1%	0.0%	2,402	*(4,534)*	-65.4%
South American:	51,428	49,864	0.8%	0.8%	50,066	(1,362)	-2.6%
Argentinean	4,711	4,313	0.1%	0.1%	4,331	(380)	-8.1%
Bolivian	1,879	3,170	0.0%	0.0%	3,183	1,304	69.4%
Chilean	2,934	2,722	0.0%	0.0%	2,733	(201)	-6.8%
Colombian	20,404	16,861	0.3%	0.3%	16,929	(3,475)	-17.0%
Ecuadorian	3,565	1,788	0.1%	0.0%	1,795	(1,770)	-49.6%
Paraguayan	308	641	0.0%	0.0%	644	336	109.0%
Peruvian	8,013	11,545	0.1%	0.2%	11,592	3,579	44.7%
Uruguayan	703	1,141	0.0%	0.0%	1,146	443	63.0%
Venezuelan	6,305	5,206	0.1%	0.1%	5,227	(1,078)	-17.1%
Other South American	2,606	2,477	0.0%	0.0%	2,487	(119)	-4.6%
Other Hispanic or Latino:	1,300,047	615,752	19.5%	9.3%	618,252	*(681,795)*	-52.4%
Spaniard	7,202	22,130	0.1%	0.3%	22,220	15,018	208.5%
Spanish	64,926	63,780	1.0%	1.0%	64,039	(887)	-1.4%
Spanish American	4,331	2,461	0.1%	0.0%	2,471	(1,860)	-42.9%
All Other Hispanic or Latino	1,223,588	527,381	18.3%	7.9%	529,522	*(694,066)*	-56.7%
Note: (1) Census 2000 includes people in group quarters.							
(2) Census 2000 Supplementary Survey includes only the population living in households.							

TABLE 10. ESTIMATES OF HISPANIC OR LATINO BY SPECIFIC ORIGIN GROUP IN **ARIZONA**, 2000							
	column 1	column 2	Column 3	column 4	column 5	column 6	column 7
	Census 2000 (1)	Census 2000 Supplementary Survey (2)	Percent Distribution Census 2000	Percent Distribution Census 2000 Supplementary Survey	Estimate Based on the Percent Distribution from The Census 2000 Supplementary Survey and Census 2000	Estimates Minus Census 2000	Percent Difference
Hispanic or Latino:	1,295,617	1,295,144	100.0%	100.0%			
Mexican	1,065,578	1,119,523	82.2%	86.4%	1,119,932	54,354	5.1%
Puerto Rican	17,587	14,358	1.4%	1.1%	14,363	(3,224)	-18.3%
Cuban	5,272	3,939	0.4%	0.3%	3,940	(1,332)	-25.3%
Dominican Republic	892	2,030	0.1%	0.2%	2,031	1,139	127.7%
Central American:	13,075	20,599	1.0%	1.6%	20,607	7,532	57.6%
Costa Rican	702	496	0.1%	0.0%	496	(206)	-29.3%
Guatemalan	4,356	14,514	0.3%	1.1%	14,519	10,163	233.3%
Honduran	1,365	584	0.1%	0.0%	584	(781)	-57.2%
Nicaraguan	847	445	0.1%	0.0%	445	(402)	-47.4%
Panamanian	1,158	551	0.1%	0.0%	551	(607)	-52.4%
Salvadoran	3,704	3,903	0.3%	0.3%	3,904	200	5.4%
Other Central American	943	106	0.1%	0.0%	106	*(837)*	-88.8%
South American:	8,112	8,461	0.6%	0.7%	8,464	352	4.3%
Argentinean	959	1,938	0.1%	0.1%	1,939	980	102.2%
Bolivian	258	638	0.0%	0.0%	638	380	147.4%
Chilean	791	278	0.1%	0.0%	278	(513)	-64.8%
Colombian	2,437	1,130	0.2%	0.1%	1,130	(1,307)	-53.6%
Ecuadorian	760	26	0.1%	0.0%	26	(734)	-96.6%
Paraguayan	39	24	0.0%	0.0%	24	(15)	-38.4%
Peruvian	1,498	1,855	0.1%	0.1%	1,856	358	23.9%
Uruguayan	146	0	0.0%	0.0%	-	(146)	-100.0%
Venezuelan	695	2,497	0.1%	0.2%	2,498	1,803	259.4%
Other South American	529	75	0.0%	0.0%	75	(454)	-85.8%
Other Hispanic or Latino:	185,101	126,234	14.3%	9.7%	126,280	*(58,821)*	-31.8%
Spaniard	2,224	11,553	0.2%	0.9%	11,557	9,333	419.7%
Spanish	19,383	15,116	1.5%	1.2%	15,122	(4,261)	-22.0%
Spanish American	1,632	1,331	0.1%	0.1%	1,331	(301)	-18.4%
All Other Hispanic or Latino	161,862	98,234	12.5%	7.6%	98,270	*(63,592)*	-39.3%
Note: (1) Census 2000 includes people in group quarters.							
(2) Census 2000 Supplementary Survey includes only the population living in households.							

TABLE 11. ESTIMATES OF HISPANIC OR LATINO BY SPECIFIC ORIGIN GROUP IN **NEW JERSEY**, 2000							
	column 1	column 2	Column 3	column 4	column 5	column 6	column 7
	Census 2000 (1)	Census 2000 Supplementary Survey (2)	Percent Distribution Census 2000	Percent Distribution Census 2000 Supplementary Survey	Estimate Based on the Percent Distribution from The Census 2000 Supplementary Survey and Census 2000	Estimates Minus Census 2000	Percent Difference
Hispanic or Latino:	1,117,191	1,115,680	100.0%	100.0%			
Mexican	102,929	105,065	9.2%	9.4%	105,207	2,278	2.2%
Puerto Rican	366,788	378,696	32.8%	33.9%	379,209	12,421	3.4%
Cuban	77,337	74,911	6.9%	6.7%	75,012	(2,325)	-3.0%
Dominican Republic	102,630	109,850	9.2%	9.8%	109,999	7,369	7.2%
Central American:	80,497	113,437	7.2%	10.2%	113,591	33,094	41.1%
Costa Rican	11,175	14,164	1.0%	1.3%	14,183	3,008	26.9%
Guatemalan	16,992	17,855	1.5%	1.6%	17,879	887	5.2%
Honduran	15,431	24,902	1.4%	2.2%	24,936	9,505	61.6%
Nicaraguan	4,384	2,459	0.4%	0.2%	2,462	(1,922)	-43.8%
Panamanian	3,021	9,288	0.3%	0.8%	9,301	6,280	207.9%
Salvadoran	25,230	39,495	2.3%	3.5%	39,548	14,318	56.8%
Other Central American	4,264	5,274	0.4%	0.5%	5,281	*1,017*	23.9%
South American:	177,017	236,571	15.8%	21.2%	236,891	59,874	33.8%
Argentinean	7,795	9,255	0.7%	0.8%	9,268	1,473	18.9%
Bolivian	1,755	682	0.2%	0.1%	683	(1,072)	-61.1%
Chilean	5,129	5,615	0.5%	0.5%	5,623	494	9.6%
Colombian	65,075	89,866	5.8%	8.1%	89,988	24,913	38.3%
Ecuadorian	45,392	72,038	4.1%	6.5%	72,136	26,744	58.9%
Paraguayan	803	287	0.1%	0.0%	287	(516)	-64.2%
Peruvian	37,672	39,597	3.4%	3.5%	39,651	1,979	5.3%
Uruguayan	4,079	5,979	0.4%	0.5%	5,987	1,908	46.8%
Venezuelan	3,962	8,833	0.4%	0.8%	8,845	4,883	123.2%
Other South American	5,355	4,419	0.5%	0.4%	4,425	(930)	-17.4%
Other Hispanic or Latino:	209,993	97,150	18.8%	8.7%	97,282	*(112,711)*	-53.7%
Spaniard	9,183	14,458	0.8%	1.3%	14,478	5,295	57.7%
Spanish	23,174	16,531	2.1%	1.5%	16,553	(6,621)	-28.6%
Spanish American	2,622	2,842	0.2%	0.3%	2,846	224	8.5%
All Other Hispanic or Latino	175,014	63,319	15.7%	5.7%	63,405	*(111,609)*	-63.8%
Note: (1) Census 2000 includes people in group quarters.							
(2) Census 2000 Supplementary Survey includes only the population living in households.							

TABLE 12. ESTIMATES OF HISPANIC OR LATINO BY SPECIFIC ORIGIN GROUP IN THE **LOS ANGELES METROPOLITAN AREA**, 2000

	column 1	column 2	Column 3	column 4	column 5	column 6	column 7
	Census 2000 (1)	Census 2000 Supplementary Survey (2)	Percent Distribution Census 2000	Percent Distribution Census 2000 Supplementary Survey	Estimate Based on the Percent Distribution from The Census 2000 Supplementary Survey and Census 2000	Estimates Minus Census 2000	Percent Difference
Hispanic or Latino:	6,598,488	6,515,502	100.0%	100.0%			
Mexican	4,962,046	5,246,899	75.2%	80.5%	5,313,727	351,681	7.1%
Puerto Rican	66,340	66,981	1.0%	1.0%	67,834	1,494	2.3%
Cuban	53,839	45,312	0.8%	0.7%	45,889	(7,950)	-14.8%
Dominican Republic	2,756	5,654	0.0%	0.1%	5,726	2,970	107.8%
Central American:	436,742	636,213	6.6%	9.8%	644,316	207,574	47.5%
Costa Rican	9,202	12,947	0.1%	0.2%	13,112	3,910	42.5%
Guatemalan	118,069	184,151	1.8%	2.8%	186,496	68,427	58.0%
Honduran	23,669	37,235	0.4%	0.6%	37,709	14,040	59.3%
Nicaraguan	26,447	31,873	0.4%	0.5%	32,279	5,832	22.1%
Panamanian	5,557	4,938	0.1%	0.1%	5,001	(556)	-10.0%
Salvadoran	212,663	335,950	3.2%	5.2%	340,229	127,566	60.0%
Other Central American	41,135	29,119	0.6%	0.4%	29,490	*(11,645)*	-28.3%
South American:	108,894	114,206	1.7%	1.8%	115,661	6,767	6.2%
Argentinean	17,475	20,468	0.3%	0.3%	20,729	3,254	18.6%
Bolivian	4,112	10,837	0.1%	0.2%	10,975	6,863	166.9%
Chilean	7,702	4,270	0.1%	0.1%	4,324	(3,378)	-43.9%
Colombian	23,185	24,212	0.4%	0.4%	24,520	1,335	5.8%
Ecuadorian	15,004	13,493	0.2%	0.2%	13,665	(1,339)	-8.9%
Paraguayan	309	164	0.0%	0.0%	166	(143)	-46.2%
Peruvian	27,010	27,126	0.4%	0.4%	27,471	461	1.7%
Uruguayan	1,108	397	0.0%	0.0%	402	(706)	-63.7%
Venezuelan	2,866	2,118	0.0%	0.0%	2,145	(721)	-25.2%
Other South American	10,123	11,121	0.2%	0.2%	11,263	1,140	11.3%
Other Hispanic or Latino:	967,871	400,237	14.7%	6.1%	405,335	*(562,536)*	-58.1%
Spaniard	10,529	25,881	0.2%	0.4%	26,211	15,682	148.9%
Spanish	73,962	78,826	1.1%	1.2%	79,830	5,868	7.9%
Spanish American	5,479	6,208	0.1%	0.1%	6,287	808	14.7%
All Other Hispanic or Latino	877,901	289,322	13.3%	4.4%	293,007	*(584,894)*	-66.6%
Note: (1) Census 2000 includes people in group quarters.							
(2) Census 2000 Supplementary Survey includes only the population living in households.							
(3) The metropolitan area is Los Angeles--Riverside--Orange County, CA CSMA.							

TABLE 13. ESTIMATES OF HISPANIC OR LATINO BY SPECIFIC ORIGIN GROUP IN THE **NEW YORK METROPOLITAN AREA**, 2000							
	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6	Column 7
	Census 2000 (1)	Census 2000 Supplementary Survey (2)	Percent Distribution Census 2000	Percent Distribution Census 2000 Supplementary Survey	Estimate Based on the Percent Distribution from The Census 2000 Supplementary Survey and Census 2000	Estimates Minus Census 2000	Percent Difference
Hispanic or Latino:	2,339,836	2,323,505	100.0%	100.0%			
Mexican	215,719	205,169	9.2%	8.8%	206,611	(9,108)	-4.2%
Puerto Rican	837,073	859,507	35.8%	37.0%	865,548	28,475	3.4%
Cuban	46,712	50,599	2.0%	2.2%	50,955	4,243	9.1%
Dominican Republic	424,847	526,661	18.2%	22.7%	530,363	105,516	24.8%
Central American:	113,070	142,106	4.8%	6.1%	143,105	30,035	26.6%
Costa Rican	5,501	8,582	0.2%	0.4%	8,642	3,141	57.1%
Guatemalan	21,315	23,512	0.9%	1.0%	23,677	2,362	11.1%
Honduran	27,155	32,850	1.2%	1.4%	33,081	5,926	21.8%
Nicaraguan	7,072	7,638	0.3%	0.3%	7,692	620	8.8%
Panamanian	17,347	20,149	0.7%	0.9%	20,291	2,944	17.0%
Salvadoran	28,566	47,148	1.2%	2.0%	47,479	18,913	66.2%
Other Central American	6,114	2,227	0.3%	0.1%	2,243	*(3,871)*	-63.3%
South American:	266,126	291,977	11.4%	12.6%	294,029	27,903	10.5%
Argentinean	10,741	12,423	0.5%	0.5%	12,510	1,769	16.5%
Bolivian	3,358	1,140	0.1%	0.0%	1,148	(2,210)	-65.8%
Chilean	6,229	2,810	0.3%	0.1%	2,830	(3,399)	-54.6%
Colombian	84,978	93,950	3.6%	4.0%	94,610	9,632	11.3%
Ecuadorian	111,722	129,573	4.8%	5.6%	130,484	18,762	16.8%
Paraguayan	2,258	1,697	0.1%	0.1%	1,709	(549)	-24.3%
Peruvian	29,113	31,174	1.2%	1.3%	31,393	2,280	7.8%

TABLE 13, Continued. ESTIMATES OF HISPANIC OR LATINO BY SPECIFIC ORIGIN GROUP IN THE **NEW YORK METROPOLITAN AREA**, 2000							
	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6	Column 7
	Census 2000 (1)	Census 2000 Supplementary Survey (2)	Percent Distribution Census 2000	Percent Distribution Census 2000 Supplementary Survey	Estimate Based on the Percent Distribution from The Census 2000 Supplementary Survey and Census 2000	Estimates Minus Census 2000	Percent Difference
Uruguayan	2,637	2,358	0.1%	0.1%	2,375	(262)	-10.0%
Venezuelan	7,293	9,383	0.3%	0.4%	9,449	2,156	29.6%
Other South American	7,797	7,469	0.3%	0.3%	7,521	(276)	-3.5%
Other Hispanic or Latino:	436,289	247,486	18.6%	10.7%	249,225	*(187,064)*	-42.9%
Spaniard	9,594	10,276	0.4%	0.4%	10,348	754	7.9%
Spanish	36,066	19,391	1.5%	0.8%	19,527	(16,539)	-45.9%
Spanish American	4,482	3,098	0.2%	0.1%	3,120	(1,362)	-30.4%
All Other Hispanic or Latino	386,147	214,721	16.5%	9.2%	216,230	*(169,917)*	-44.0%
Note: (1) Census 2000 includes people in group quarters.							
(2) Census 2000 Supplementary Survey includes only the population living in households.							
(3) The metropolitan area is New York, NY PSMA							

Appendix B

Some Evidence about Questionnaire Design Effects on Reporting of Specific Hispanic Groups in Census 2000 Short Form Mail Questionnaires[1]

Elizabeth Martin
U. S. Census Bureau
November 7, 2001 (updated 5/14/02)

Several recent newspaper articles suggest that the design of the Census 2000 questionnaire affected reporting of specific Hispanic groups. Scott (2001) and the Los Angeles Times (2001) suggest that dropping the examples that appeared in the 1990 Hispanic origin question resulted in less complete reporting of Salvadorans and Guatemalans in Los Angeles County, and of Dominicans, Colombians, and Ecuadorans in New York City, in Census 2000.

Comparison of responses to 1990-style and Census 2000 mail questionnaires administered in Census 2000 sheds light on the effect of examples and other questionnaire features on Hispanic reporting.

Background. The mail short form questionnaire was extensively revised and tested prior to Census 2000. The questionnaire changes that might affect Hispanic reporting include:
1.) Format changes: the 1990 short form used a matrix format (with questions in rows and persons in columns) for 100% items, while the 2000 short form used individual person spaces.
2.) Resequencing of questions: In 1990, race preceded Hispanic origin by two questions; in 2000, Hispanic origin preceded race.
3.) Rewording of question and instruction: The 1990 question, "Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person," was changed to, "Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? Mark the 'No' box if not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino," in 2000.
4.) Use of examples: In 1990, examples were included in the instruction for "other" write-ins: "Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)" In 2000, the examples were dropped: "Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino– *Print group.*"

Method. A 1990-style mail short form (replicating 1990 question wording, categories, matrix format, and sequencing) was administered to a random sample of 10,500 households as part of the Alternative Questionnaire Experiment (AQE) in Census 2000. A control panel of about 25,000 households received Census 2000 mail short form questionnaires. Figs. 1 and 2 show the race and Hispanic origin questions in the two questionnaires. For respondents in the experiment, responses provided on the experimental forms were their census data.

The experiment is limited to the national mail back universe. Addresses were stratified into low coverage areas (LCAs) which contained tracts with large numbers of minority (Black, Hispanic) and renter households in 1990, and high coverage areas, which did not. Households in LCAs were oversampled.

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[1]This paper reports preliminary results of research and analysis undertaken by Census Bureau staff. It has undergone a Census Bureau review more limited in scope than that given to official Census Bureau publications. This report is released to inform interested parties of ongoing research and to encourage discussion of work in progress. Final results will appear in Questionnaire Effects on Reporting of Race and Hispanic Origin: Results of a Replication of the 1990 Mail Short Form in Census 2000, Census 2000 Alternative Questionnaire Experiment, U. S. Census Bureau.

Results exclude mail nonrespondents who were enumerated in nonresponse followup and segments of the population (e.g. American Indians on reservations, Alaska Natives) enumerated in other operations.

Experimental data were keyed rather than imaged as production Census 2000 data were. Data were edited by applying a simplified version of the standard Census 2000 pre-edits and coding procedures to data from both forms. Missing data were not imputed or allocated, as they would be in fully edited census data. In 1990, a content edit followup operation was conducted to obtain more complete responses from households providing insufficient data; this was not conducted in Census 2000 or the experiment. Differences in editing and processing may result in differences between results reported here and 1990 or 2000 census data.

Results were weighted to reflect stratum sampling probabilities and are nationally representative of areas in the mail back universe. Standard errors (given in parentheses in the tables) and t-statistics were computed using stratified jackknife replication methods (Fay, 1998) that account for sample design and clustering of people within households.

Limitations. Experimental results are generalizable only to the Census 2000 mail back universe. Statistical inferences about detailed Hispanic groups may not be reliable due to small sample sizes. The experimental design does not permit estimation of effects of specific questionnaire design features.

The data differ from production census data as described above. Thus, results reported here can support conclusions about questionnaire differences in the *quality and content of response data* they produce, but not about differences in *final data quality*.

Results. Table 1 shows that nearly identical fractions of people were reported as Hispanic in Census 2000 and 1990-style forms–11.17% and 11.14% respectively. The fraction reported as not Hispanic is larger in Census 2000 forms, and the fraction with missing data is smaller. More complete reporting of Hispanic origin was expected, based on research showing that reversing the sequence and adding an instruction to fill out both items substantially reduced missing data for the Hispanic item. In past censuses, most people for whom origin was missing were non-Hispanic. On this assumption, the results in Table 1 suggest the questionnaire changes reduced item nonresponse but did not otherwise affect reporting as Hispanic. However, the effect on the final Hispanic distribution would depend on how missing data were edited and imputed.

Table 1. Hispanic origin, by form type (standard errors in parentheses)

	Census 2000	1990-style	$t_{2000\text{-}1990}$
Total persons	100.00%	100.00%	
All persons identified as Hispanic	11.17% (.29)	11.14% (.45)	.05
Not Hispanic	85.50% (.32)	74.39% (.62)	15.8*
Hispanic item blank or uncodable	3.33%	14.46%	-21.9*

	(.14)	(.49)	
Unweighted N of people	40,723	16,616	

*difference between forms significant at p<.05

Table 2 categorizes reports of Hispanic groups into *check box groups* (Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, which had their own check boxes in both forms); *example groups* (Argentinian, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, which were listed as examples in 1990 but not 2000); and *other specific groups*, which had no check boxes and were not listed as examples in either form.

Table 2. Percentage of Hispanics reporting in specific groups in Census 2000 AQE, by form type

	Census 2000	1990-style	$t_{2000\text{-}1990}$
Total persons identified as Hispanic	100.00%	100.00%	
"Check box groups": Hispanic groups with separate check boxes in both forms (sum of 1-3)	70.25% (1.25)	73.23% (1.77)	-1.37
1 Mexican, Chicano, Mexican Am.	54.26% (1.38)	58.68% (2.02)	-1.81*
2 Puerto Rican	11.42% (.83)	11.01% (1.28)	.27
3 Cuban	4.58% (.54)	3.54% (.67)	1.21
"Example groups": listed as examples in 1990-style form but not Census 2000 (sum of 4-9)	6.41% (.63)	11.16% (1.17)	-3.58*
4 Argentinian	.24% (.10)	.32% (.15)	-.45
5 Colombian	1.34% (.28)	1.89% (.42)	-1.08
6 Dominican	2.59% (.43)	2.76% (.63)	-.22
7 Nicaraguan	.52% (.17)	.57% (.19)	-.21
8 Salvadoran	1.39% (.31)	2.28% (.49)	-1.52
9 Spaniard	.32% (.12)	3.33% (.73)	-4.06*

All other specific Hispanic groups	4.20 (.50)	8.68% (1.23)	-3.38*
Write-in is general descriptor ("Hispanic" / "Latino" / "Spanish")	11.90% (.88)	1.90% (.42)	10.32*
Hispanic, no write-in (or write-in uncodable)	7.25% (.66)	5.03% (.79)	2.15*
Unweighted N	5,163	3,091	

*difference between forms significant at $p < .05$

The fraction of Hispanics who checked Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban (or who wrote in one of these groups) does not differ significantly by form (70% in Census 2000 forms compared to 73% in 1990-style forms). However, significantly fewer Hispanics checked the Mexican box (or wrote in Mexican) in the Census 2000 form than in the 1990-style form. This difference is probably not due to the effects of examples or the wording of the response category, which is identical in both forms ("Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano"). It may result from a question wording effect, with more people claiming their origin as Mexican, Mexican-Am. or Chicano than claiming that as what they are.
Significantly more Hispanics reported in one of the "example groups" in the 1990-style form (about 11%, compared to 6% in the Census 2000 form). Most of the difference, however, is due to a large difference in reporting of "Spaniard" (.32% reported "Spaniard" in Census 2000 forms compared to 3.33% in 1990-style forms). Excluding reports of "Spaniard," 6.08% reported an "example group" in Census 2000 forms, compared to 7.82% in 1990 forms ($t=1.56$, $p<.10$). Except for the difference in reports of "Spaniard," none of the form differences for specific example groups is statistically significant. However, sample sizes are insufficient to detect form differences for these small groups.

Finally, significantly larger numbers of Hispanics reported in one of the remaining non-checkbox, non-example groups in the 1990-style form (about 9% compared to 4% in the Census 2000 form).

Thus, there is evidence that the 1990-style form elicited more reports of specific Hispanic groups than the Census 2000 questionnaire for all three categories of Hispanic groups: those with separate check boxes, those listed as examples, and the remaining groups. Overall, about 93% of Hispanics reported a specific group in 1990-style forms, compared with 81% who filled out Census 2000 forms. In the latter, Hispanics tended to describe their ethnicity in general rather than specific terms. About 12% gave Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish as their "group," compared with 2% in 1990-style forms. There were also significantly more uncodable write-in entries in the Census 2000 questionnaire.

Interpretation. In part, the AQE results are consistent with the speculations offered by the press and other analysts of an example effect. By this hypothesis, the examples provided cues about the types of specific groups intended by the question, resulting in increased reporting of both example and non-example groups. In the Census 2000 questionnaire, the instruction to "print group" right after the "Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino" response category may have suggested to respondents that they were supposed to print whichever of these three terms they preferred. However, the hypothesis of example effects does not account for the higher reporting of Mexicans in the 1990-style form. This difference requires a different explanation because the specific examples (Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano) are identical in both forms.

As noted above, a number of design features differ between 1990-style and Census 2000 forms. One or more of these may have contributed to less frequent reporting of specific Hispanic groups in the Census

2000 questionnaire, including:

Question wording: the 1990-style question asks respondents to report their origin, while Census 2000 asks them to report what they are. It is possible that many people who have origins in one of the specific Hispanic groups do not identify with them in the sense implied by the Census 2000 question wording. By this hypothesis, the Census 2000 question obtains less specific data because it is directed to an overarching identification as Hispanic (or Spanish or Latino); the absence of specific Hispanic examples would reinforce this question wording effect.

Question order and context: Hispanic race reporting in Census 2000 is highly sensitive to the order of race and Hispanic origin questions (see e.g. Martin, de la Puente, and Bennett, 2001). More Hispanics report "Other race" and write in a Hispanic group in the 1990-style than in the Census 2000 questionnaire. If respondents have already written in "Hispanic" in the preceding race question, then they may be more likely to provide a specific Hispanic group in the Hispanic question. By this hypothesis, one might expect to see more people reporting specific Hispanic groups if they had just reported "Some other race"; this could only occur in the 1990-style form because the question order is reversed in the other form. However, as shown in Table 3, Hispanics were more likely to report a specific Hispanic group in the 1990-style form, regardless of whether they had reported themselves as "Some other race" (and written in Hispanic) or in another major race category (Black, White, etc.) This result suggests that the context established by the prior race item in the 1990-style form does not account for the greater specificity of Hispanic reporting.

Table 3. Percent of Hispanics who report a specific Hispanic group, by race and form type

Race	Census 2000	1990-style	$t_{2000\text{-}1990}$
Some other race	81% (1.93)	92% (1.82)	-3.8*
Another race (White, Black, Asian, etc.)	80% (1.53)	94% (1.25)	-7.2*
$t_{SOR\text{-}other}$	.72	-1.03	

*$p < .05$

Conclusions: The AQE offers evidence that the design of the Census 2000 questionnaire resulted in fewer reports of specific Hispanic groups compared to the 1990-style questionnaire. Hispanics who filled out Census 2000 mail questionnaires were more likely to report a general descriptor (such as Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish) than those who filled out 1990-style questionnaires. It will be important to keep these questionnaire effects in mind when analyzing reporting differences between 1990 and 2000 censuses. It might be tempting to conclude that a decline in reporting of specific groups was due to Hispanics' changing self-identifications, when the change can be attributed (at least in part) to a change in the design of the mail questionnaire.

It is difficult to say which features of the questionnaire account for the effect. The AQE was designed to evaluate the effects of all the wording and design differences between the 1990 and 2000 short form mail questionnaires, and is not well suited to isolating the causes for this or other differences. It is probable that the effect is due to the combined effect of question wording and the elimination of examples in the Census 2000 questionnaire.

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→ **NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 5 and 6.**

5. Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? *Mark* ☒ *the* ***"No"*** *box if* ***not*** *Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.*

☐ **No,** not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino
☐ Yes, Puerto Rican
☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
☐ Yes, Cuban
☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — *Print group.*

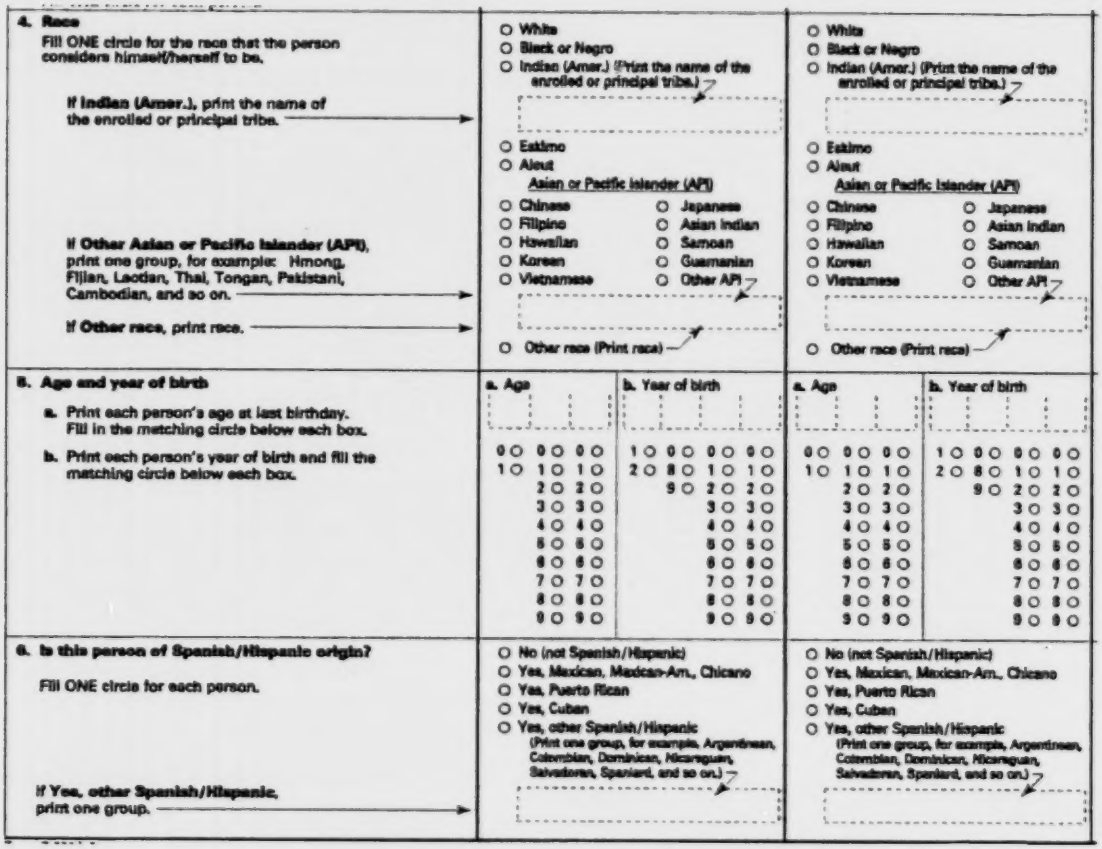
6. What is this person's race? ***Mark*** ☒ ***one or more races*** *to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.*

☐ White
☐ Black, African Am., or Negro
☐ American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.*

☐ Asian Indian
☐ Japanese
☐ Native Hawaiian
☐ Chinese
☐ Korean
☐ Guamanian or Chamorro
☐ Filipino
☐ Vietnamese
☐ Samoan
☐ Other Asian — *Print race.*
☐ Other Pacific Islander — *Print race.*

☐ Some other race — *Print race.*

Fig. 1. Race and Hispanic origin questions in Census 2000 questionnaire



4. Race

Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.

If **Indian (Amer.)**, print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.

If **Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**, print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on.

If **Other race**, print race.

○ White	○ White
○ Black or Negro	○ Black or Negro
○ Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)	○ Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)
○ Eskimo	○ Eskimo
○ Aleut	○ Aleut
Asian or Pacific Islander (API)	Asian or Pacific Islander (API)
○ Chinese ○ Japanese	○ Chinese ○ Japanese
○ Filipino ○ Asian Indian	○ Filipino ○ Asian Indian
○ Hawaiian ○ Samoan	○ Hawaiian ○ Samoan
○ Korean ○ Guamanian	○ Korean ○ Guamanian
○ Vietnamese ○ Other API	○ Vietnamese ○ Other API
○ Other race (Print race)	○ Other race (Print race)

5. Age and year of birth

a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.

b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0 0 0
1 1 1	2 0 8 0 1 0 1 0	1 1 1	2 0 8 0 1 0 1 0
2 2 2	9 0 2 0 2 0	2 2 2	9 0 2 0 2 0
3 3 3	3 0 3 0	3 3 3	3 0 3 0
4 4 4	4 0 4 0	4 4 4	4 0 4 0
5 5 5	5 0 5 0	5 5 5	5 0 5 0
6 6 6	6 0 6 0	6 6 6	6 0 6 0
7 7 7	7 0 7 0	7 7 7	7 0 7 0
8 8 8	8 0 8 0	8 8 8	8 0 8 0
9 9 9	9 0 9 0	9 9 9	9 0 9 0

6. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?

Fill ONE circle for each person.

If **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic**, print one group.

○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic)	○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic)
○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano	○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano
○ Yes, Puerto Rican	○ Yes, Puerto Rican
○ Yes, Cuban	○ Yes, Cuban
○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example, Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example, Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)

Fig. 2. Race and Hispanic questions in 1990-style questionnaire.

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Appendix C

The New Latinos: Who They Are, Where They Are

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September 10, 2001

As the Hispanic population in America has grown in the last decade (from 22.4 million to 35.3 million), there has also been a shift in its composition. The fastest growth is not in the traditionally largest Hispanic groups, the ones who arrived earliest in the largest numbers (Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, or Cubans), but among New Latinos – people from the Dominican Republic and a diverse set of countries in Central American (such as El Salvador) and South America (such as Colombia). Based on Census 2000 and related sources, **the Mumford Center estimates that the number of New Latinos has more than doubled since 1990, from 3.0 million to 6.1 million**.

Cubans are still the third largest single Hispanic group in the United States, at 1.3 million. But there are now nearly as many Dominicans (1.1 million) and Salvadorans (also 1.1 million). There are more New Latinos than Puerto Ricans and Cubans combined, and these new groups are growing much more rapidly.

The New Latinos bring a new level of complexity to the rapidly changing complexion of ethnic America. This report reviews what we now know about this important minority: who they are (in comparison to the better known Hispanic groups) and where they live. For those who wish further information about specific metropolitan regions, population counts are now available through the web page of the Lewis Mumford Center.

Who Are the New Latinos?

An outstanding characteristic of the New Latinos is their diversity. Not only do they come from many different countries. More important is that they have a wide range of social and economic backgrounds, some better prepared for the U.S. labor market than any of the older Hispanic groups, and others much less successful. Our best information about their backgrounds is from the Current Population Survey; in order to maximize the size of the sample on which they are based, our figures here are pooled estimates from the CPS conducted in March 1998 and 2000.

Nativity and year of entry. Puerto Ricans are considered by definition to be born in the United States. The majority of Cubans are foreign-born (68%), though relatively few of those entered the country in the last ten years (27%). They mainly represent a pre-1990 immigration stream. In contrast, only about a third of Mexican Americans (36%) were born abroad, but nearly half of their foreign-born members are recent immigrants (49% in the previous ten years).

The New Latino groups are like Cubans in having a majority of foreign-born, ranging from 63% of Dominicans to over 70% for Central and South Americans. But they are like Mexicans in that they represent the most recent wave of immigration – generally 45-50% of their foreign-born arrived in the last ten years.

Education. Mexicans are the least educated of the older Hispanic groups, with an average education of only 10.2 years (for those aged 25 and above). Puerto Ricans average 11.4 years, and Cubans 11.9 years. The New Latino groups range both below the Mexicans and above the Cubans. Salvadorans and Guatemalans have the least education (below 10 years). But Hispanics from most South American origins are better educated than Cubans, averaging 12.6 years.

Income. Compared to Puerto Ricans and Mexicans, Cubans in the United States have always been regarded as economically quite successful. The mean earnings of employed Cubans are above $13,500, compared to about $10,000 for Puerto Ricans and $8500 for Mexicans. Only 18% of Cubans fall below the poverty line, compared to 26% of Mexicans and 30% of Puerto Ricans.

Among the New Latinos, Dominicans stand out for their very low income: mean earnings below $8000 and more than a third in poverty (36%). The major Central American groups are roughly equivalent to Puerto Ricans in average earnings, though they are less likely to fall below the poverty line. On the other hand, Hispanics from South America do considerably better, and on average they earn more and have lower poverty rates than do Cubans.

Unemployment and public assistance. Levels of unemployment among Hispanic groups are generally consistent with what we found to be their average earnings. New Latinos from the Dominican Republic have higher than average unemployment and they are the group most likely to be receiving public assistance (above 8% – in both respects they are less successful than Puerto Ricans). Those from South America have the lowest levels of unemployment and are even less likely than Cubans to receive public assistance.

A new and wider range of social and economic characteristics accompanies the greater diversity of national origins that the New Latinos bring to the Hispanic community in the United States. It is becoming harder to talk generally about "Hispanics" – increasingly, we will have to recognize that there are many Hispanic situations in America.

Table 1. Social and economic characteristics of Hispanics, by national origin

(pooled estimates from Current Population Survey, March 1998 and March 2000)

	% Foreign Born	% Recent Arrivals**	Years of Education	Mean Earnings	% Below Poverty Line	% Unemployed	% Public Assistance
All Hispanics	38.5%	44.8%	10.7	$9,432	25.2%	6.8%	3.0%
Mexican/Chicano	36.5%	49.3%	10.2	$8,525	26.3%	7.0%	2.6%
Puerto Rican	1.3%	26.7%	11.4	$9,893	30.4%	8.3%	7.3%
Cuban	68.0%	26.7%	11.9	$13,567	18.3%	5.8%	2.2%
Dominican Republic	62.7%	45.3%	10.8	$7,883	36.0%	8.6%	8.2%
Central America Total	71.3%	48.2%	10.3	$9,865	22.3%	6.4%	2.4%
El Salvador*	69.6%	45.9%	9.7	$9,631	20.8%	5.1%	2.4%
Guatemala*	74.8%	56.1%	9.8	$9,204	27.1%	7.9%	1.8%
Honduras*	69.0%	50.2%	10.4	$10,244	27.2%	10.8%	2.5%
Nicaragua*	72.5%	42.7%	12.0	$10,506	17.4%	4.0%	1.9%
South America Total	73.6%	44.4%	12.6	$13,911	13.6%	4.3%	0.8%
Colombia*	71.7%	38.4%	12.4	$11,759	16.4%	4.8%	1.4%
Ecuador*	71.1%	48.9%	11.8	$11,848	19.0%	5.8%	0.7%
Peru*	73.0%	51.5%	12.7	$11,996	11.7%	3.0%	0.2%

*Central and South American groups are listed if they had more than 200 persons in the pooled CPS sample.
** Recent arrivals represents the percentage of immigrants who arrived in the previous ten years.

Counting the New Latinos

The New Latinos are hard to count in Census 2000. Up to now a single "Hispanic question" on the census has served reasonably well to distinguish Hispanics from different national origins. In the last two decennial censuses people who identify as Hispanic were asked to check one of three boxes (Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban), or to write in another Hispanic category. In Census 2000, unlike in Census 1990, no examples of other categories were provided to orient respondents. Probably for this reason an unprecedented number of Hispanics in 2000 gave no information or only a vague identification of themselves (such as "Hispanic" or "Spanish"). These people, **6.2 million or 17.6% of all Hispanics,** have been counted in census reports as "Other Hispanics." This is nearly double the share of Other Hispanics in the 1990 census, and a very large portion of them is New Latinos.

The result is a severe underestimate of the number of New Latinos. National studies that rely solely on the Hispanic origin question of the decennial census find only modest growth for such major sources of Hispanic immigration as El Salvador (+16%) and Colombia (+24%). States and metropolitan areas where New Latinos are

particularly concentrated are dramatically affected by this problem. In the State of California, for example, the census estimated the number of Salvadorans in 1990 as 339,000; ten years later the estimate is only 273,000. In Miami the census counted 74,000 Nicaraguans a decade ago, but only 69,000 in 2000. It is implausible that these New Latino groups actually fell in this period of intensified immigration. We conclude that their number has been understated as a result of the large Other Hispanic count in Census 2000.

Another reason to be wary of the Census 2000 estimates is that they diverge so widely from the results of other studies conducted by the Bureau of the Census. To illustrate this point, consider the share of Hispanics who are reported to be from Central or South America:

Table 2. Results from three studies by the Bureau of the Census in Spring 2000

	% Other Hispanic	% Central or South American	Implied Population*
Census 2000	17.6%	8.6%	3,035,800
Supplemental Survey	9.6%	11.4%	4,024,200
Current Population Survey	6.1%	14.0%	4,942,000

* Based on 35.3 million Hispanics in Census 2000

As Table 2 shows, the estimates of the number of Central and South Americans are very different in these three sources: 3 million in Census 2000 (which classed 17.6% as Other Hispanic), a million more in the Census 2000 Supplemental Survey conducted at the same time (based on a sample of nearly 700,000 and which classed only 9.6% as Other Hispanic), and almost another million in the March 2000 Current Population Survey (with a sample of about 120,000 and only 6.1% Other Hispanic).

In this report we present improved estimates of the size of New Latino groups, compared to relying solely on the Hispanic origin question in Census 2000. Our procedure uses the Current Population Survey, which has the advantage of being conducted in person or by telephone, as the basis for determining what is the percentage of Hispanics who "really" should be classified as Other Hispanic. We then apply this target to Census 2000 data at the level of census tracts. Where the census has an excessive number of Other Hispanics, we allocate them across specific national origin groups according to a pre-established formula. Details of the procedure for 1990 and 2000 are documented in the Appendix to this report.

New Latinos in the United States, 1990 and 2000

Table 3 provides a detailed breakdown of the Hispanic population at the national level (not including Puerto Rico) in 1990 and 2000. There are very large disparities between these and the Census counts from the Hispanic origin question, especially in 2000.

In absolute numbers, the Mexicans are the group most affected by our reallocation of Other Hispanics, increasing by 2.4 million from the Census count. In proportion to their number, however, it is the New Latinos for whom the figures are most changed. Taken together the Mumford estimates show that New Latinos more than doubled their number, compared to an increase of about a third reported by the Census Bureau. We calculate more than 350,000 additional Dominicans and Salvadorans, 270,000 additional Colombians, and 250,000 additional Guatemalans.

- By all estimates, Mexicans are by far the largest Hispanic group, about two-thirds of the total and still growing rapidly. The Mumford count is now over 23 million, an increase of 70% in the last decade.

- Puerto Ricans and Cubans remain the next largest Hispanic groups, but their expansion is now much slower, up 35% and 23% respectively since 1990.

- The largest New Latino groups are Dominicans and Salvadorans, both of whom doubled in the last decade and have now reached over 1.1 million.

- There are now over a half million Colombians (nearly 750,000) and Guatemalans (over 600,000) in this country. And three other groups are quickly approaching the half million mark: Ecuadorians, Peruvians, and Hondurans.

Table 3. Estimates of the Hispanic population in the United States, 1990 and 2000

	Mumford Estimates			Census Hispanic Question		
	1990	2000	Growth	1990	2000	Growth
Hispanic total	21,900,089	35,305,818	61%	21,900,089	35,305,818	61%
Mexican	13,576,346	23,060,224	70%	13,393,208	20,640,711	54%
Puerto Rican	2,705,979	3,640,460	35%	2,651,815	3,406,178	28%
Cuban	1,067,416	1,315,346	23%	1,053,197	1,241,685	18%
New Latino groups	3,019,780	6,153,989	104%	2,879,583	3,805,444	32%
Dominican	537,120	1,121,257	109%	520,151	764,945	47%
Central American	1,387,331	2,863,063	106%	1,323,830	1,686,937	27%
Costa Rican		115,672			68,588	
Guatemalan	279,360	627,329	125%	268,779	372,487	39%
Honduran	142,481	362,171	154%	131,066	217,569	66%
Nicaraguan	212,481	294,334	39%	202,658	177,684	-12%
Panamanian	100,841	164,371	63%	92,013	91,723	0%
Salvadoran	583,397	1,117,959	92%	565,081	655,165	16%
Other Central American	68,772	181,228		64,233	103,721	
South American	1,095,329	2,169,669	98%	1,035,602	1,353,562	31%
Argentinean		168,991			100,864	
Bolivian		70,545			42,068	
Chilean		117,698			68,849	
Colombian	399,788	742,406	86%	378,726	470,684	24%
Ecuadorian	199,477	396,400	99%	191,198	260,559	36%
Paraguayan		14,492			8,769	
Peruvian	184,712	381,850	107%	175,035	233,926	34%
Uruguayan		30,010			18,804	
Venezuelan		149,309			91,507	
Other South American	311,353	97,969		290,643	57,532	
Other Hispanic	1,530,568	1,135,799	-26%	1,922,286	6,211,800	223%

States with the largest New Latino populations

There are growing numbers of New Latinos in most states, but about three-quarters of them are found in just five states: New York, California, Florida, New Jersey, and Texas. Table 4 lists the 16 states with more than 100,000 New Latinos in 2000. The table provides a broad categorization of their origins in terms of Dominican, Central American, and South American. For reference it also shows the populations of Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, and Cubans. The Mumford Center webpage provides more detailed breakdowns for all 50 states, including both 1990 and 2000 and both Mumford estimates and counts from the Census Bureau.

- **New York State** has the most New Latinos (close to 1.4 million, up from 800,000 in 1990). About half (650,000) are Dominicans, who have had a noticeable presence in New York City since the 1950s. Close to half a million are various South American countries, a much newer immigrant stream. Puerto Ricans were once the predominant source of Hispanic immigration. Now they account for barely more than a third of the state's Hispanics, and they are outnumbered by New Latinos.

- **California** has almost as many New Latinos as New York (also close to 1.4 million), though they are greatly outnumbered by Mexicans. The largest share – over a million – are from Central America, including especially El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua.

- **Florida's** Hispanic population is well distributed among many national-origin groups. The Cubans are by far the best known of these at a national level (and they are still the largest, with nearly 900,000 residents statewide). Yet their growth has been slower than other groups, and nearly an equal number now are New Latinos (850,000), weighted toward South American origins. There are also over half a million Puerto Ricans and close to 400,000 Mexicans.

- Because of its proximity to New York, **New Jersey's** Hispanic population might be expected to mirror that of its neighbor. It is similar, in that Puerto Ricans still are about a third of them (385,000). And Puerto Ricans are now outnumbered for the first time by New Latinos (over 500,000). The difference is that a much smaller share in New Jersey is Dominican; about half of the state's New Latinos are from South America.

- Finally, **Texas** now has 400,000 New Latinos, more than doubling since 1990. As is true of California, the largest share is from Central America, especially El Salvador. They are barely noticeable statewide, next to 6 million of Mexican origin. But as will be shown below they are most heavily concentrated in Houston, where they are about a sixth of the Hispanic population.

Table 4. States with more than 100,000 New Latinos in 2000

		Total Pop	All Hispanics		New Latino*		Dominican		Central American		South American		Mexican		Puerto Rican		Cuban	
New York	2000	18,976,457	2,867,583	15.1%	1,385,854	7.3%	652,347	3.4%	267,400	1.4%	466,107	2.5%	274,480	1.4%	1,107,838	5.8%	65,966	0.3%
	1990	17,990,455	2,151,743	12.0%	803,744	4.5%	366,625	2.0%	147,530	0.8%	289,589	1.6%	86,131	0.5%	1,057,216	5.9%	77,996	0.4%
California	2000	33,871,648	10,966,556	32.4%	1,355,414	4.0%	9,637	0.0%	1,046,216	3.1%	299,560	0.9%	9,219,849	27.2%	154,279	0.5%	78,724	0.2%
	1990	29,760,021	7,557,550	25.4%	850,951	2.9%	6,258	0.0%	654,269	2.2%	190,424	0.6%	6,120,680	20.6%	133,876	0.4%	75,830	0.3%
Florida	2000	15,982,378	2,682,715	16.8%	855,276	5.4%	107,009	0.7%	301,113	1.9%	447,154	2.8%	386,005	2.4%	510,639	3.2%	874,584	5.5%
	1990	12,937,926	1,555,031	12.0%	365,649	2.8%	35,412	0.3%	153,923	1.2%	176,313	1.4%	158,214	1.2%	244,175	1.9%	681,024	5.3%
New Jersey	2000	8,414,350	1,117,191	13.3%	516,588	6.1%	143,317	1.7%	116,107	1.4%	257,163	3.1%	107,645	1.3%	385,117	4.6%	81,011	1.0%
	1990	7,730,188	720,344	9.3%	231,573	3.0%	54,125	0.7%	46,120	0.6%	131,327	1.7%	28,718	0.4%	307,194	4.0%	88,079	1.1%
Texas	2000	20,851,820	6,669,666	32.0%	402,637	1.9%	9,524	0.0%	285,767	1.4%	107,346	0.5%	5,982,680	28.7%	79,807	0.4%	29,026	0.1%
	1990	16,986,510	4,294,120	25.3%	146,052	0.9%	2,989	0.0%	100,711	0.6%	42,352	0.2%	3,940,729	23.2%	46,440	0.3%	20,301	0.1%
Virginia	2000	7,078,515	329,540	4.7%	186,673	2.6%	5,937	0.1%	116,290	1.6%	64,446	0.9%	78,776	1.1%	44,330	0.6%	8,919	0.1%
	1990	6,187,358	155,353	2.5%	69,136	1.1%	2,118	0.0%	38,913	0.6%	28,106	0.5%	32,856	0.5%	24,117	0.4%	6,986	0.1%
Massachusetts	2000	6,349,097	428,729	6.8%	174,756	2.8%	73,646	1.2%	57,433	0.9%	43,677	0.7%	23,656	0.4%	211,301	3.3%	9,405	0.1%
	1990	6,016,425	275,859	4.6%	78,947	1.3%	31,230	0.5%	24,977	0.4%	22,740	0.4%	13,237	0.2%	147,871	2.5%	7,749	0.1%
Maryland	2000	5,296,486	227,916	4.3%	142,940	2.7%	9,260	0.2%	90,783	1.7%	42,897	0.8%	42,714	0.8%	27,530	0.5%	7,234	0.1%
	1990	4,781,468	119,984	2.5%	60,907	1.3%	3,111	0.1%	34,162	0.7%	23,633	0.5%	17,261	0.4%	17,940	0.4%	6,107	0.1%
Illinois	2000	12,419,293	1,530,262	12.3%	123,958	1.0%	4,563	0.0%	60,066	0.5%	59,329	0.5%	1,209,506	9.7%	166,614	1.3%	19,503	0.2%
	1990	11,430,602	878,682	7.7%	65,456	0.6%	2,195	0.0%	31,164	0.3%	32,098	0.3%	616,886	5.4%	148,258	1.3%	17,717	0.2%
Georgia	2000	8,186,453	435,227	5.3%	80,710	1.0%	4,951	0.1%	46,163	0.6%	29,596	0.4%	289,243	3.5%	37,695	0.5%	13,260	0.2%
	1990	6,478,216	101,379	1.6%	20,547	0.3%	1,165	0.0%	9,020	0.1%	10,362	0.2%	47,344	0.7%	17,354	0.3%	8,490	0.1%
Connecticut	2000	3,405,565	320,323	9.4%	74,995	2.2%	13,326	0.4%	17,798	0.5%	43,871	1.3%	24,481	0.7%	202,874	6.0%	7,435	0.2%
	1990	3,287,116	203,511	6.2%	28,862	0.9%	4,087	0.1%	5,009	0.2%	19,766	0.6%	8,883	0.3%	141,283	4.3%	6,365	0.2%
Pennsylvania	2000	12,281,054	394,088	3.2%	69,323	0.6%	20,804	0.2%	17,076	0.1%	31,443	0.3%	59,003	0.5%	246,546	2.0%	11,224	0.1%
	1990	11,881,643	220,479	1.9%	22,567	0.2%	3,720	0.0%	5,808	0.0%	13,039	0.1%	22,704	0.2%	144,257	1.2%	7,425	0.1%
North Carolina	2000	8,049,313	378,963	4.7%	67,404	0.8%	4,334	0.1%	43,859	0.5%	19,211	0.2%	258,520	3.2%	32,802	0.4%	7,770	0.1%
	1990	6,628,637	69,020	1.0%	13,773	0.2%	776	0.0%	6,715	0.1%	6,281	0.1%	30,914	0.5%	15,058	0.2%	4,071	0.1%
Rhode Island	2000	1,048,319	90,820	8.7%	53,789	5.1%	25,187	2.4%	15,871	1.5%	12,731	1.2%	6,192	0.6%	26,659	2.5%	1,192	0.1%
	1990	1,003,464	43,932	4.4%	24,127	2.4%	10,174	1.0%	6,137	0.6%	7,816	0.8%	2,428	0.2%	12,941	1.3%	1,123	0.1%
Arizona	2000	5,130,632	1,295,617	25.3%	50,194	1.0%	2,060	0.0%	29,008	0.6%	19,126	0.4%	1,200,707	23.4%	20,045	0.4%	5,978	0.1%
	1990	3,665,228	680,628	18.6%	12,319	0.3%	312	0.0%	6,668	0.2%	5,339	0.1%	623,601	17.0%	8,609	0.2%	2,462	0.1%
Louisiana	2000	4,468,976	107,738	2.4%	50,012	1.1%	2,063	0.0%	38,920	0.9%	9,029	0.2%	36,062	0.8%	8,613	0.2%	9,506	0.2%
	1990	4,219,973	90,609	2.1%	39,986	0.9%	769	0.0%	32,076	0.8%	7,141	0.2%	27,973	0.7%	6,587	0.2%	9,231	0.2%

* "New Latinos" include Dominicans, Central Americans, and South Americans

Metropolitan regions with the largest New Latino populations

The New Latino population lives almost entirely within metropolitan regions. Table 5 lists the 23 metro areas (MSA's and PMSA's) with more than 50,000 in 2000. The Mumford Center webpage provides more detailed data for all metro areas in the nation.

Table 5. Metropolitan regions with more than 50,000 New Latinos in 2000

		Total Population	All Hispanics		New Latino*		Dominican		Central American		South American		Mexican		Puerto Rican		Cuban	
New York, NY	2000	9,314,235	2,339,836	25.1%	1,151,466	12.4%	602,714	6.5%	165,081	1.8%	383,671	4.1%	226,321	2.4%	879,901	9.4%	49,026	0.5%
	1990	8,546,846	1,842,127	21.6%	703,079	8.2%	346,624	4.1%	111,597	1.3%	244,858	2.9%	64,431	0.8%	898,088	10.5%	64,230	0.8%
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	2000	9,519,338	4,242,213	44.6%	813,350	8.5%	3,181	0.0%	676,427	7.1%	133,743	1.4%	3,296,648	34.6%	41,074	0.4%	41,818	0.4%
	1990	8,863,164	3,306,116	37.3%	559,197	6.3%	2,255	0.0%	459,234	5.2%	97,708	1.1%	2,519,514	28.4%	41,048	0.5%	47,534	0.5%
Miami, FL	2000	2,253,362	1,291,737	57.3%	467,554	20.7%	53,940	2.4%	189,058	8.4%	224,555	10.0%	39,802	1.8%	84,197	3.7%	681,032	30.2%
	1990	1,937,094	949,700	49.0%	256,204	13.2%	23,951	1.2%	121,677	6.3%	110,576	5.7%	23,193	1.2%	68,634	3.5%	561,868	29.0%
Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV	2000	4,923,153	432,003	8.8%	310,524	6.3%	12,471	0.3%	203,507	4.1%	94,546	1.9%	66,215	1.3%	31,972	0.6%	10,152	0.2%
	1990	3,923,574	218,256	5.6%	131,020	3.3%	4,711	0.1%	78,914	2.0%	47,395	1.2%	28,104	0.7%	20,092	0.5%	9,206	0.2%
Houston, TX	2000	4,177,646	1,248,586	29.9%	200,277	4.8%	3,098	0.1%	150,406	3.6%	46,773	1.1%	994,856	23.8%	15,629	0.4%	10,355	0.2%
	1990	3,301,937	696,208	21.1%	84,278	2.6%	1,111	0.0%	60,355	1.8%	22,812	0.7%	566,548	17.2%	9,775	0.3%	8,386	0.3%
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	2000	2,753,913	282,693	10.3%	177,647	6.5%	30,394	1.1%	88,005	3.2%	59,248	2.2%	14,202	0.5%	78,751	2.9%	8,091	0.3%
	1990	2,609,212	157,118	6.0%	64,860	2.5%	10,202	0.4%	27,122	1.0%	27,536	1.1%	5,298	0.2%	59,102	2.3%	7,280	0.3%
Newark, NJ	2000	2,032,989	270,557	13.3%	142,710	7.0%	22,995	1.1%	35,185	1.7%	84,531	4.2%	14,164	0.7%	90,599	4.5%	19,254	0.9%
	1990	1,824,321	182,300	10.0%	57,952	3.2%	7,097	0.4%	12,577	0.7%	38,278	2.1%	4,870	0.3%	71,931	3.9%	21,888	1.2%
Fort Lauderdale, FL	2000	1,623,018	271,652	16.7%	136,130	8.4%	15,633	1.0%	27,091	1.7%	93,406	5.8%	20,428	1.3%	57,656	3.6%	53,410	3.3%
	1990	1,255,488	105,668	8.4%	36,008	2.9%	3,508	0.3%	7,249	0.6%	25,251	2.0%	7,549	0.6%	26,034	2.1%	24,611	2.0%
Bergen-Passaic, NJ	2000	1,373,167	237,869	17.3%	134,232	9.8%	50,080	3.6%	15,889	1.2%	68,264	5.0%	26,227	1.9%	61,039	4.4%	13,003	0.9%
	1990	1,278,440	145,094	11.3%	62,708	4.9%	18,879	1.5%	7,053	0.6%	36,776	2.9%	7,776	0.6%	51,952	4.1%	10,158	0.8%
Jersey City, NJ	2000	608,975	242,123	39.8%	130,987	21.5%	39,926	6.6%	29,155	4.8%	61,906	10.2%	11,279	1.9%	61,034	10.0%	35,395	5.8%
	1990	553,099	181,222	32.8%	65,673	11.9%	16,561	3.0%	14,155	2.6%	34,957	6.3%	3,026	0.5%	53,721	9.7%	44,167	8.0%
Boston, MA-	2000	3,406,829	202,513	5.9%'	114,433	3.4%	37,637	1.1%	46,601	1.4%	30,194	0.9%	15,241	0.4%	61,575	1.8%	6,142	0.2%

NH																	
	1990	2,870,650	122,999	4.3%	48,010	1.7%	13,755	0.5%	19,618	0.7%	14,637	0.5%	7,838	0.3%	44,842	1.6%	5,095	0.2%
Chicago, IL	2000	8,272,768	1,416,584	17.1%	113,480	1.4%	4,089	0.0%	55,252	0.7%	54,139	0.7%	1,117,025	13.5%	159,859	1.9%	17,564	0.2%
	1990	6,069,974	716,644	11.8%	57,686	1.0%	1,901	0.0%	27,760	0.5%	28,024	0.5%	488,680	8.1%	132,269	2.2%	15,665	0.3%
San Francisco, CA	2000	1,731,183	291,563	16.8%	106,778	6.2%	540	0.0%	84,472	4.9%	21,767	1.3%	166,793	9.6%	8,129	0.5%	3,101	0.2%
	1990	1,603,678	226,734	14.1%	76,928	4.8%	326	0.0%	63,176	3.9%	13,426	0.8%	110,149	6.9%	8,180	0.5%	3,110	0.2%
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	2000	3,254,821	1,228,962	37.8%	89,252	2.7%	1,012	0.0%	62,875	1.9%	25,366	0.8%	1,098,012	33.7%	19,206	0.6%	8,204	0.3%
	1990	2,588,793	675,918	26.1%	36,512	1.4%	652	0.0%	23,681	0.9%	12,179	0.5%	587,541	22.7%	13,567	0.5%	5,509	0.2%
Orange County, CA	2000	2,846,289	875,579	30.8%	82,128	2.9%	766	0.0%	48,366	1.7%	32,996	1.2%	766,388	26.9%	9,616	0.3%	7,266	0.3%
	1990	2,410,556	556,957	23.1%	48,168	2.0%	519	0.0%	26,627	1.1%	21,022	0.9%	472,284	19.6%	8,525	0.4%	6,236	0.3%

		Total Population	All Hispanics		New Latino*		Dominican		Central American		South American		Mexican		Puerto Rican		Cuban	
Oakland, CA	2000	2,392,557	441,686	18.5%	78,839	3.3%	622	0.0%	56,428	2.4%	21,789	0.9%	332,589	13.9%	16,596	0.7%	3,417	0.1%
	1990	2,082,914	266,283	12.8%	32,493	1.6%	401	0.0%	21,736	1.0%	10,356	0.5%	176,539	8.5%	14,122	0.7%	2,317	0.1%
Dallas, TX	2000	3,519,176	810,499	23.0%	76,038	2.2%	1,245	0.0%	57,468	1.6%	17,325	0.5%	700,706	19.9%	9,733	0.3%	5,757	0.2%
	1990	2,553,362	359,484	14.1%	26,047	1.0%	402	0.0%	18,637	0.7%	7,008	0.3%	311,166	12.2%	4,993	0.2%	3,712	0.1%
Orlando, FL	2000	1,644,561	271,627	16.5%	65,379	4.0%	14,648	0.9%	13,996	0.9%	36,736	2.2%	34,297	2.1%	146,530	8.9%	19,729	1.2%
	1990	1,072,748	94,658	8.8%	15,180	1.4%	2,718	0.3%	3,797	0.4%	8,666	0.8%	10,401	1.0%	51,703	4.8%	10,090	0.9%
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ	2000	1,169,641	131,122	11.2%	62,417	5.3%	20,906	1.8%	16,011	1.4%	25,501	2.2%	18,402	1.6%	42,212	3.6%	6,234	0.5%
	1990	1,019,835	70,021	6.9%	23,084	2.3%	8,030	0.8%	4,926	0.5%	10,128	1.0%	3,729	0.4%	30,765	3.0%	5,257	0.5%
Atlanta, GA	2000	4,112,198	268,851	6.5%	57,299	1.4%	3,619	0.1%	30,128	0.7%	23,552	0.6%	172,594	4.2%	20,413	0.5%	9,692	0.2%
	1990	2,833,511	54,318	1.9%	12,147	0.4%	711	0.0%	4,557	0.2%	6,879	0.2%	21,593	0.8%	7,592	0.3%	5,987	0.2%
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	2000	2,395,997	248,642	10.4%	56,604	2.4%	9,392	0.4%	16,490	0.7%	30,722	1.3%	58,086	2.4%	82,556	3.4%	46,186	1.9%
	1990	2,067,959	136,027	6.6%	17,652	0.9%	1,800	0.1%	5,918	0.3%	9,934	0.5%	25,147	1.2%	33,741	1.6%	33,933	1.6%
Providence-Fall River-Warwick, RI-MA	2000	1,188,613	93,868	7.9%	54,943	4.6%	25,357	2.1%	16,680	1.4%	12,906	1.1%	6,093	0.5%	28,562	2.4%	1,179	0.1%
	1990	654,869	29,929	4.6%	15,840	2.4%	8,800	1.3%	4,462	0.7%	2,578	0.4%	1,466	0.2%	7,958	1.2%	937	0.1%
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL	2000	1,131,184	140,675	12.4%	53,254	4.7%	5,340	0.5%	20,901	1.8%	27,013	2.4%	31,506	2.8%	26,374	2.3%	26,593	2.4%
	1990	863,518	65,028	7.5%	15,603	1.8%	1,467	0.2%	5,542	0.6%	8,595	1.0%	14,757	1.7%	12,349	1.4%	17,315	2.0%

* "New Latinos" include Dominicans, Central Americans, and South Americans

Some parts of the country deserve special attention:

- The entire region surrounding **New York City** – including the New York, Nassau-Suffolk, Newark, Jersey City, Bergen-Passaic, and Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon metro areas – is the most important focal point for New Latino immigration. The New York PMSA alone has over 1.1 million, and the surrounding and largely suburban metro areas add another half million. Dominicans are about half of these in the New York PMSA. Central Americans (especially Salvadorans) are more than half of the New Latinos in suburban Long Island. In Northern New Jersey, many specific groups are present, but a plurality is South American.

- **Los Angeles-Long Beach** is the center for New Latino immigration in Southern California, where it has a mostly Central American flavor (300,000 Salvadorans, nearly 200,000 Guatemalans). In nearby metro areas (Riverside-San Bernardino and Orange County) New Latinos are also plentiful, but they tend to be dwarfed by the huge and growing Mexican population.

- In **Miami** and neighboring **Fort Lauderdale** there are about 600,000 New Latinos. They are about evenly split between Central and South Americans in Miami, and more tilted toward South Americans in Fort Lauderdale.

- **Washington, DC** is the next great center for New Latino growth (over 300,000). About two-thirds are Central American (130,000 Salvadorans) and one-third South American.

- Finally, **Houston** has 200,000 New Latinos, of whom the largest share is Salvadoran (90,000).

New Latinos: Present and Future

The scale of immigration from less traditional Hispanic sources brings new and less known groups into the United States. Within ten years, we need to become as aware of Dominicans, Salvadorans, and Colombians – people with very different backgrounds and trajectories – as we are of Puerto Ricans and Cubans.

Because they are so highly concentrated in a few regions, and often in a fairly narrow set of neighborhoods within those regions, each group has special local significance in those places. There are two ways in which accurate knowledge about New Latino groups is most critical.

One is in the realm of political representation. Public officials and leaders of political parties need to be aware of changes in their constituencies. Although political redistricting is not required to take into account the internal composition of the Hispanic population, surely some choices about where to draw lines, whom to support for public office, and what issues to highlight in public policy initiatives will depend on whether the constituency remains more Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban, and to what extent it is becoming Dominican, Salvadoran, or Colombian.

The other is in the provision and targeting of public services. Particularly since so many services are now provided through non-profit organization, often seeking to serve specific ethnic populations, it is important for public officials to know who are the clients in a given locale.

Again, whether the client base remains more Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban, and to what extent it is shifting toward one or more of the New Latino groups, should reasonably be expected to affect judgments about how to serve the Hispanic community.

The serious inadequacies of the Hispanic origin question in Census 2000 require that alternative estimates be made available. Undercounted can too easily translate into underserved. The Mumford Center offers one approach. Our procedure makes maximum use of publicly available data, it can be replicated, and it offers usable figures at the level of individual census tracts. We encourage others to assess the plausibility of these estimates and to seek better methods of estimation. In particular, we encourage the Bureau of the Census to use the whole range of data that it has on hand for this purpose. Information from the Supplemental Survey or the long form of Census 2000 on country of birth and ancestry, taken together with the Hispanic origin question, would allow the Bureau to create a new composite variable for a large sample of the population. This new composite variable would provide an excellent estimate of Dominican, Central American, and South American populations for the nation and for many states and large metropolitan regions – clearly better than our adjustment procedure.

Such data would also make possible a substantial refinement of our tract-level estimates. We urge the Bureau to begin consideration of these and other ways in which the resources of the decennial census could be more fully applied to understanding the composition of America's Hispanic population.

Decline of Latino Groups in Census Has Agencies Angry, Experts Puzzled (excerpt)
■ By ROBIN FIELDS, *Los Angeles Times*, August 10, 2001.

Local organizations say the county's Salvadoran population at least doubled in the last decade, but the census shows Salvadorans declining 26% from 253,086 in 1990 to 187,193 in 2000.

"I don't think that can be accurate," said Carlos Vaquerano, executive director of the Salvadoran-American Leadership and Educational Fund. "We've taken a lot of pride in being the second-largest Latino group here and the fastest-growing. We expected the census to prove that."

The effect of the paper reductions could be devastating, he added. Growing communities, with burgeoning economic and political clout, attract more corporate investment and marketing attention, as well as more government aid.

APPENDIX: Mumford Estimates of Hispanic-Origin Populations

The adjustment procedures described here are analogous to standard techniques employed by the Bureau of the Census to deal with incomplete census forms. The Bureau routinely "imputes" information from other household members or from neighbors in order to fill in missing data. The difference is that our adjustment is done at the level of the census tract. To the extent that we believe the tract's Other Hispanic population has been overstated, we impute specific national origins to the "excess Other Hispanics" based on the distribution of responses of others in the tract.

1. Estimates for 1990

We first describe our approach to 1990. The Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) from the 1990 census provides individual-level information for a large national sample on Hispanic origin, country of birth, and ancestry. In the PUMS sample, 8.7% of Hispanics are classed as Other Hispanic. If we also use country of birth and ancestry as a basis for determining individuals' specific Hispanic origin, we can reduce Other Hispanics to 7.5%. For some specific states or metropolitan areas, however, we can do much better, reducing Other Hispanics to less than 1.5% of Hispanics in New York, Los Angeles and Miami.

We treat these estimates of the "real" size of the Other Hispanic category as targets, setting a specific target for every census tract. For tracts in metro areas with more than 100,000 Hispanics (39 metro areas), we calculate the target from data for the metro area itself. In other cases, we apply statewide figures. For the 31 states with less than 100,000 Hispanics, we apply the national target of 7.5%.

We then turn to the figures from the 1990 census, comparing our target for every census tract to the number of Other Hispanics reported by the census. If the reported number is equal to or below the target, we make no adjustment. If it is larger than the target, we allocate the number of "excess" other Hispanics to specific national origin categories based on the reported figures in the tract for those categories.

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NOTE: Analysis of 1990 PUMS data reveals that people of Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban birth or ancestry were much less likely (by a factor of 1:4) to fail to indicate an origin than were Hispanics of other backgrounds, a result that we attribute to the questionnaire format. It is appropriate to allocate some Other Hispanics to these listed groups, but not in the same proportion as for unlisted groups.

In allocating Other Hispanics, therefore, we weight members of the listed groups in each tract at .25; this procedure generates national totals that are consistent with the national group populations found in the PUMS.

2. Estimates for 2000

Our procedure for 2000 follows the same logic, but draws on a different source for calculating targets. The public use sample from the Census 2000 is not yet publicly available. Therefore we use the smaller Current Population Survey, pooling together the samples from March 1998 and March 2000. **The Census Bureau, using either the Census 2000 Supplemental Survey or the long-form data from Census 2000, is in a**

position to provide superior estimates, and we encourage the Bureau to do so. By 2002 or 2003, when additional files will have been publicly released, we will update our own adjustments.

Nationally, information on the person's country of birth and both parents' country of birth from the CPS allows us to reduce the target to 3.3% – well below the 17.3% reported in the decennial census. These targets also vary by state and metro area. For CMSA's with more than 400 sampled Hispanics, we use CMSA figures to calculate targets (this covered 67 PMSA's). For other cases we employ statewide figures or, where a state has less than 400 sampled Hispanics, we use the national target. In some cases the targets are even lower than 3.9%: they are 2.4% in New York, 1.1% in Los Angeles. This procedure reallocates a very large share of people who were reported as "other Hispanics" in Census 2000.

As in 1990, we allocate a substantial number of Other Hispanics to Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Cuban. The weighting factor for these groups is .10, calibrated to yield national totals that are consistent with the CPS. Substantively this weight means we are estimating that member of other groups were ten times more likely to fail to indicate their origin, a greater discrepancy than in 1990. In our view, the difference reflects the fact that the Census 2000 questionnaire provided no examples to guide respondents from the unlisted groups, examples that proved helpful in 1990.

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